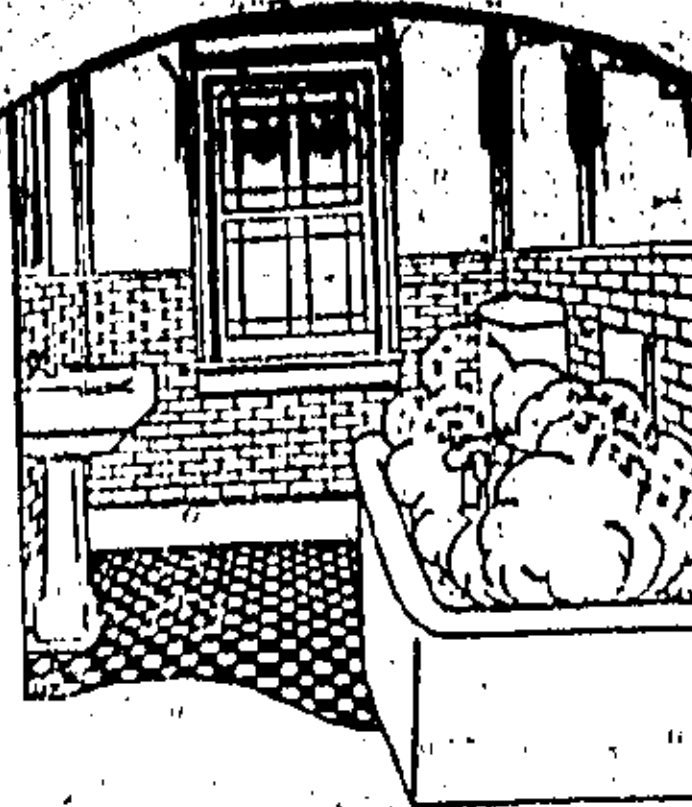


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GENEVA CONFERENCE FAILURE

JAPANESE COMPROMISE FAILS.

SESSION ENDS WITHOUT AGREEMENT.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFERENCES UNSOLVED.

DELEGATES' CONTENTIONS.

The naval limitation conference at Geneva has concluded without definite result. At the final session, the delegates of the three participating Powers made statements outlining their respective policies, and pointing out where they had failed to agree.

Mr. Bridgeman, on behalf of Britain, declared that he was unable to understand the American desire for heavily-armed cruisers, whilst the United States delegate claimed that Britain disclosed a desire to build more ships at a time of world peace and stated that the Americans did not think this consistent with the idea of disarmament. The Japanese delegate pointed out that Japan, while not agreeing entirely with the others, had been willing to effect a compromise.

The conference rejected the Japanese proposal for a naval holiday, and then adjourned *sine die*, after which a joint statement was issued. It is emphasised that the conference has broken up in an absolutely cordial atmosphere, and that there is no reason whatever why the failure to agree should lead to a race in naval building programmes.

FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE MAINTAINED.

Geneva, August 4.

The Japanese proposal was finally rejected when the naval experts pointed out that it was impossible to accept at a limitation conference a proposal mentioning neither tonnage nor calibre of guns.

The conference then adjourned *sine die*.

A joint statement mentions all the points on which an agreement was reached and those on which the delegates failed to agree. It shows that the three Powers agreed to adjourn the present conference until an "opportune time" to resume the work, and in the meantime they will continue the study which opened at Geneva, and concludes with a common declaration of friendship and mutual understanding among the three Powers.

On the opening of the conference Mr. Hugh Gibson had declared that an agreement could not be come to.

The statement declares that the difficulties experienced in dealing with the cruiser class proved a problem such as to render an adjournment desirable until the Governments had opportunity for further considering the question and the various methods suggested for its solution. The conference closed in a very friendly atmosphere, after a few complimentary words by Mr. W. C. Bridgeman and Admiral Saito in favour of Mr. Gibson, who returned thanks.

The declaration states that the delegates agreed to recommend to their respective Governments that the conference provided for in the Washington treaty should be held earlier than August, 1931, in order that the decisions reached might be enforced before the capital ship construction programme commenced, namely in November, 1931.

The British Statement.

Mr. Bridgeman at the outset of the plenary conference made a statement in which he emphasised that he was speaking on behalf of the Governments of Britain, India, and the Dominions. He was glad the conference was able to agree as regards guns borne by destroyers and submarines, but regarding tonnage he said the size agreed to in each case exceeded the British figures.

Referring to the cruiser problem, he said that although the British had explained why they wanted a number of small cruisers they failed to understand the reasons for the American delegation demanding so many large cruisers or so many armed with 8-inch guns.

"We are unable to understand why at a time of profound peace Britain deems a considerable programme of naval expansion absolutely vital. We have indicated our willingness to make most substantial modification respecting cruisers, in order to meet the British claims as regards the number of vessels, and any further concession would have involved a complete surrender of the right to build ships responsive to our needs. We have never contested that the requirements of Britain are best met by numbers of vessels, but America's geographical position and lack of bases require a larger type of cruiser with a longer cruising radius."

Again mentioning the proposed political clause, Mr. Gibson said: "We are so confident that nothing in the American policy could give ground for concern, that we felt no hesitation in suggesting that clause."

He concluded by declaring that the subject should be dealt with on higher and broader grounds.—*Reuter*.

The Joint Declaration.

London, Aug. 4.

The naval limitation conference at Geneva came to an end this afternoon, having failed to reach an agreement.

At the plenary sitting, the chief British, American, and Japanese delegates each made a statement of its case, after which an agreed joint declaration was read and adopted.

This joint declaration stated that on many important questions provisional agreements had been made. These points of agreement related particularly to the limitation of destroyers and submarines, and it was not until the conference took up the question of limitation of the cruiser class that difficulties were encountered.

The declaration set forth the divergent views on this question. It said that various methods had been considered of reconciling them, but while material progress had been made, and the points of divergence reduced, no mutually acceptable plan had been found to reconcile the British and American claims. The delegates had therefore decided it wise to adjourn the conference with this frank statement of respective views, and to submit the problem for further consideration of their Governments in the hope that consultations between them might lead to an early solution. Further, the delegates agreed to recommend to their respective Governments the desirability of arranging between the signatories to the Washington Treaty that a conference should be called pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 21 of that Treaty, and that it should be called earlier than August, 1931, contemplated under the terms of that instrument, in order that any decision reached by such a conference might come into force before the capital ships construction programme commenced, namely in November of that year.

The declaration concluded, "The delegates trust that the measure of agreement reached, as well as the work which has been done in classifying their respective positions, will make it possible, after consultation between the Governments, to find a basis for reconciling the divergent views and lead to early conclusion of an agreement for delimitation of auxiliary naval vessels, which will promote substantial economy, and while safeguarding national security, promote a feeling of mutual confidence and good understanding."

Admiral Saito explained that the Japanese agreed with the British figures for 10,000 ton cruisers, and also the British plan for submarine limitation. He declared that there still remained apparently insoluble Anglo-American differences, mainly as regards cruisers, especially gun calibre, as to which the Japanese views did not entirely accord with the British. Therefore the Japanese had made a compromise plan, which had been rejected.

Admiral Saito concluded by regretting the absence of any definite agreement, but declined to view the outcome of their efforts as a failure or breakdown of the conference, for he was convinced that attempts to limit the extravagance of competition by formal agreement, as was limited in practice by commonsense, would continue and eventually succeed.

The American Claim.

Mr. Gibson made a statement declaring that the American delegation was greatly impressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain's recent declaration that an Anglo-American war was already outlawed in the hearts of both nations.

He added, "We give thorough endorsement to that, but we find it difficult to reconcile the British conviction that war has been outlawed with their unwillingness to recognise our own right to build a limited number of the type of ship we desire, because they fear problematical possession by us during the life of this treaty of a small number of 8-inch gun cruisers, despite the fact that such apprehensions are amply covered by the proposed political clause releasing the signatories from the obligations of the treaty."

(Continued on Page 14.)

HAWKER'S VALUABLE FIND.

A DIAMOND RING WORTH \$200.

KOWLOON CITY CASE.

A Chinese hawkler who picked up a diamond ring worth \$200 at Kowloon City on July 23, wore it on his finger for some days and then entrusted it to his wife to pawn. The result was that the man was arrested and he, together with his wife, were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning, the former with larceny by finding and the latter with pawning. Mr. W. B. Hind defended.

According to the complainant's story, he was carrying the ring in his trousers' pocket when he lost it. On discovering that it had gone he made extensive enquiries among his neighbours and at pawn shops but without result. On July 30th, as the result of something which was said to him by his son, he reported the matter to Kowloon City Police Station.

The complainant's son spoke of the defendant asking him about a

CALIFORNIA 'QUAKE.

Heavy Shocks Felt in Movie Land.

Los Angeles, Aug. 4.

A heavy earthquake shook the city and suburbs at 4.22 this morning. The earthquake only lasted a few seconds.

Similar experiences were recorded at Santa Monica, Pasadena, Hollywood and San Bernardino. No damage has been reported.—*Reuter's American Service*.

receipt for the ring, and he told his father of the matter two hours later.

Mr. Hind remarked he was not very familiar with the practice of pawn-broking, and added that perhaps His Worship could say whether it was likely that a pawn broker would ask for a receipt before taking the ring in pawn.

Mr. Lindsell replied that a receipt might be asked for.

Defendant's Story.

The first defendant gave evidence and said he was a licensed hawkler. He was employed at the Government Opium farm for a considerable number of years before the monopoly. On July 23 he picked up the ring from the pavement at Kowloon City and placed it on his finger where he openly wore it and also told people about his find. Defendant called a man and woman from the back of the court, saying they were people who knew he had picked it up. On July 30 he was pressed for money so he entrusted the ring to his wife to take to Hongkong and pawn. On the following day he was arrested and charged. He denied having asked the complainant's son about a receipt.

The second defendant gave corroborative evidence.

His Worship said that it looked as though the defendant did pick up the ring honestly, but that in the course of the following week he came to know that the complainant was the owner. But that fact did not make him guilty of larceny. Although the law did not hold him guilty of a criminal act, he was morally blameworthy and should have immediately returned the ring to the owner as he knew. It was his own fault that he had got into trouble.

Defendants were discharged.

U.S. BANK RATE.

A REDUCTION FOR HARVEST.

Washington, Aug. 4.

The re-discount rates of the New York and Boston Federal Reserve Banks have been reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent, as from August 5.—*Reuter's American Service*.

CANTON FEARS.

MARTIAL LAW STILL IN FORCE.

THE MILITARY SUPREMACY.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, Aug. 4.

Strict martial law prevails throughout the city. Police launches and gunboats are strongly guarding the river between the East Bund and the Army Headquarters in Honan. This special caution is necessary as General Li Chai-sum and other high military commanders often travel along the river.

Additional bodyguards are placed on motor boats conveying military officers. General Li Chai-sum goes out only in a heavily-armed armoured car. Every care is taken for the safety, for this General as he goes to attend different meetings in various parts of the city. Since the attempt on his life, he attends only important functions.

Military Rule.

The city is outwardly calm, but soldiers, armed with mauls and pistols, are seen patrolling or swiftly marching past the streets. Buses are stopped and passengers are ordered to get off and be searched. Pedestrians are subject to similar inconvenience.

A sharp watch is being kept on all passengers from incoming steamers and trains.

TROOPS MOVEMENTS.

Many Leave Hankow.

Hankow, August 4.

During the course of the last two days a considerable number of troops have gone down the river.—*Naval Wireless*.

NANCHANG TROOPS SPLIT.

Communists And Anti-Communists.

Kiukiang, August 4.

A report has been received to the effect that a split has occurred between the troops at Nanchang, one group forming as Communists and the other as anti-Communists.

Both Generals Chu Pei-teo and Wang Ching-wei have set out for Hankow.—*Naval Wireless*.

FIGHT FOR PUKOW.

Shantung Troops Advance.

Peking, Aug. 5.

The Premier, Pan Fu, went on a recent mission to Tsinanfu to secure General Chang Tsung-chang's adherence to the tentative agreement reached between the Nanking and Mukden delegates, but this has clearly been unfruitful and the armed negotiations are generally regarded as at an end.

The Ankuochun leaders feel that Nanking is faced with disintegration.

It is officially stated that Shantung troops have occupied Pengpu, and are advancing further southward. It is thought possible that they may shortly try to re-occupy Pukow.

It is not expected that the Mukden forces will take the offensive on the Peking-Pukow line for the next couple of months, owing partly to the still doubtful attitude of Tuchen Yen Hsi-shan, and partly to the unanimous request of the populace of South Chihli and Honan to be left alone during the harvest.

The Tientsin-Pukow line therefore is likely to remain the main theatre of operations.—*Reuter*.

INSURANCE OF SEA PASSENGERS.

DRAFT CONVENTION LEFT TO COMMITTEE.

Amsterdam, Aug. 4.

The International Maritime Conference closed, after adopting a resolution which left to a sub-committee the task of revising the draft convention on compulsory insurance of sea passengers, based if possible upon a system of insurance likely to secure the conference's unanimous approval.—*Reuter*.

TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 1/11.0/16.
Lighting-up 7.02 p.m.

MUCH SEDITION IN CANTON.

WIDESPREAD DISTRIBUTION OF LEAFLETS.

SOME INGENIOUS METHODS.

Canton, Aug. 4.

Seditionists are getting more and more bold in Canton. Two alleged Communists were recently arrested in the Chung Shan Garden, and much seditious literature was found on them.

The Communists have devised very clever schemes to distribute leaflets, attacking the present regime. Recently they went up to the roof garden of The Sun Company, which is the highest building in Canton, and threw down leaflets which scattered far and wide. They have utilized also the picture palaces. When the lights are turned off in the course of the performance these trouble makers freely give out their "Red" bills. The audience, thinking they must be theatre programmes, have blindly accepted them.

Motor cars belonging to Army Headquarters were recently commissioned by the "Reds" to serve their end. How they secured the cars is not known. Papers were freely circulated by the occupants of these motor cars. Police, seeing the Army signs on the car, thought the men were giving out propaganda, in favour of the Government and did not interfere.

General Li Chai-sum has now instructed the City Commissioner of Police to watch for these distributors and to deal severely with those found guilty.

AMERICAN MINE DISASTER.

DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION IN WEST KENTUCKY.

Henderson, Ky., Aug. 4.

Two hundred miners were trapped by an explosion in the West Kentucky Coal Company's mine at Clay. The first reports estimate the death-roll at seventy-five. Later.

Rescuers equipped with gas masks have up to the present recovered sixteen bodies. Survivors declare that the explosion was the result of a faulty shot in the workings.

A similar catastrophe occurred in the same mine in 1917, resulting in 67 deaths.—*Reuter's American Service*.

VIOLIN RECITAL.

A GIFTED ARTIST.

Once again one would have liked to see more people present at the Theatre Royal last night, when M. Josef Borisoff gave the second and last of his violin recitals here.

Although perhaps the programme was not quite so pleasingly appealing in its entirety as was that rendered on Wednesday, the artist again demonstrated that he is a great master of the violin. Intermixed with much of a classical nature there were some "popular" items, and perhaps no piece was more thoroughly enjoyed than was Dvorak's "Humoresque." There were several calls for encores during the evening, and in spite of much obvious discomfort and great handicap through the heat, M. Borisoff kindly responded. The evening was a real musical treat, thoroughly enjoyed by all.

PEAK DOG SHOOTING.

GOVERNMENT MAKING ENQUIRIES.

When a *Telegraph* representative called to-day on Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, the Hon. Secretary of the Peak Residents' Association, and enquired whether any reply had been received from the Government to the Association's complaint regarding the shooting of dogs on the Peak, Mr. Hornell said that there had only been a formal acknowledgment, stating that "in answer to your letter and enclosures of July 26th, I am to inform you that enquiries are being made regarding the matters referred to therein."

That letter was dated July 29th, since when nothing further has been heard.

HONOURED GUESTS

DINNER TO HON. MR. SOUTHERN.

BY CHINESE FRIENDS.

On the occasion of his receiving the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George, a dinner was given to the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern) by his Chinese friends at the roof garden of the Hongkong Hotel, last night.

The hosts included the following: Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Hon. Sir Shouson and Lady Chow, Hon. Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. T. N. Chau, Mr. and Mrs. C. Choa, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall, Mrs. Ho Fook, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kwong, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Leung, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Ki, Miss Kotewall, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hsyan, Mr. Li Hoi-tung, Mr. Li Po-kwal, Mr. Li Yau-tung, Mr. Li Yick-mul, Mr. Lo Chung-shiu, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Lo, Mr. H. Lo, Miss E. Lo, Miss G. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. Mok Kan-sang, Mr. Tang Shiu-kin, Mr. Tam Woon-tong, Mr. To Suet-tuen, Mr. and Mrs. Tse Ka-po, Mr. Wong Ping-sum, Mr. Wong Kam-tuk, Miss K. Wao, Mr. Yung Tse-ming, Mr. Ng Wah.

In addition to the guest of honour and Mrs. Southern the following were present: H. E. Major General C. C. Luard C.B., C.M.G., His Honour Mr. Justice Wood and Mrs. Wood, Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp C.B.E., Hon. Sir Messer O.B.E., Hon. Mr. Hallifax C.M.G. C.B.E., Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Hon. Mr. Shenton, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Hon. Mr. Owen and Mrs. Owen, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Commodore and Mrs. Pearson, Col. and Mrs. Russell Brown, Col. and Mrs. Comyn, Col. and Mrs. Boylan Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. Tramm, Lt. Com. G. F. Hole, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsell, Dr. and Mrs. Blk, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Paterson, Mr. E. Ralphs, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hall, Professor Anderson, Mr. B. R. Forster, Mr. N. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hamilton and Captain Johnson.

Congratulatory Address.

At the close of the dinner Sir Robert Ho Tung said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

We are gathered here to-night to offer our congratulations and good wishes to our genial and able Colonial Secretary upon the well-earned honour of C.M.G. which has been conferred upon him by His Majesty the King.—(Cheers).

At the special request of our honoured guest, his Chinese hosts have made this dinner a private and informal one. I may mention that as Mr. Southern's colleagues on the Council the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow and the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, in common with Mr. Southern's other colleagues on both Councils, so many of whom we are glad to see here to-night, were cordially invited to this dinner. But in the capacity of Mr. Southern's intimate Chinese friends, they expressed the keen desire to participate as hosts. I only wish however that my old friend Sir Shouson would undertake the duties of Chairman, because I feel he can discharge them much more efficiently. But as he insisted upon my presiding, the pleasant duty has fallen on me of proposing the toast of the evening, and on behalf of all the hosts, of extending to our guests, and especially to all the charming ladies a warm welcome, and our cordial thanks for their coming.

This is not the time, nor is it the occasion, for me to attempt an appreciation of Mr. Southern's work since his arrival in Hongkong. I will therefore only say this.

His Difficult Task.

Mr. Southern assumed his responsible office during one of the most critical periods in the history of the Colony. Amidst the financial gloom which then prevailed, it fell to his lot to introduce the Budget. His complete grasp of the Colony's financial problems shown in his masterly and lucid speech at once led us to expect to find in him a Colonial Secretary of courage and vision. This expectation has been amply fulfilled. We rejoice that his consistent and devoted services have won recognition from His Majesty the King, and I know I am voicing the sentiments of all present when I express the sincere but confident hope that this honour is but the beginning of what is to come.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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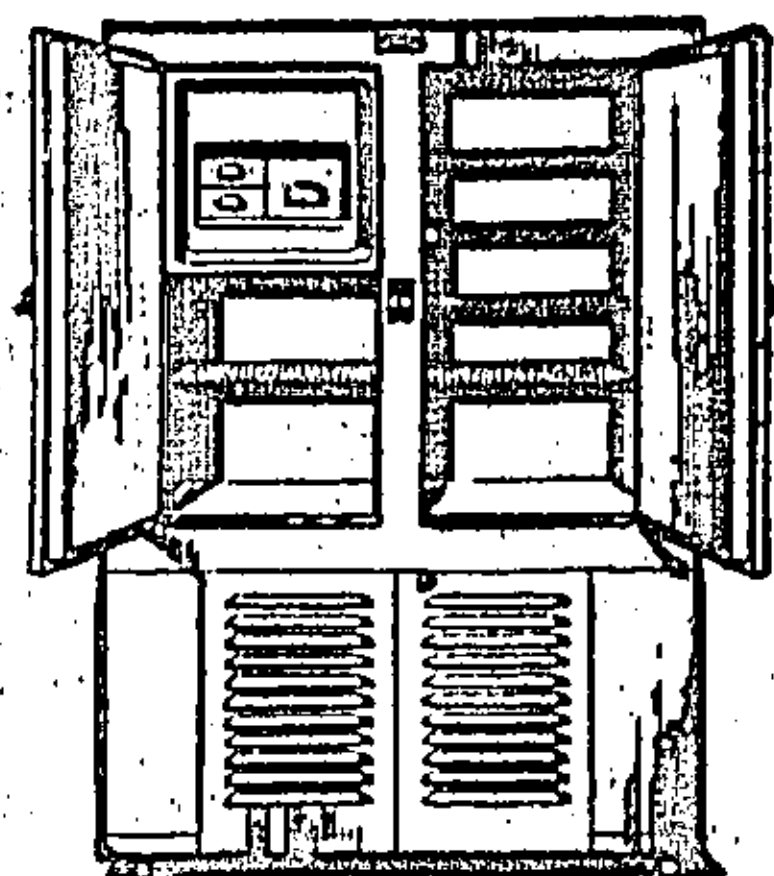
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CANTON TAXES.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE MERCHANTS.

Canton, August 4.
The merchant demonstrators who were routed in front of the Government House early yesterday morning by the police and fire brigades by means of hose pipes, attempted to hold another demonstration to enforce their demands for abolition of the new luxury and stamp taxes. This was cancelled, however, later in the day, when the merchants' bodies were informed by the Government of the decision reached at the Political Council that the luxury tax would be cancelled as soon as the Government put the abolition of the likin and the increase of import tax into effect. The authorities believe that since the abolition of likin, etc., will be effected very shortly, the luxury tax would go into force in the meantime. The Government definitely rejects the merchants' petition for the cancellation of the new stamp tax.

CANTON CUSTOMS.

NEW DUTY TO BE PUT INTO EFFECT SOON.

Canton, August 3.
It is predicted that much will be accomplished this month in the way of re-organising the financial system now in vogue. By September, the Nationalist Government hopes to be ready to give a trial to several new measures for raising revenue, the most important being the collection of a 12-15% import duty. Whether this will be collected independently of the customs or not remains to be seen, but negotiations are under way looking forward to the placing of the customs service under provincial control, so that the Kwangtung authorities, and not Peking will come into possession of all duty collected. As yet it is too early to say whether or not this goal will be attained. What the Nationalists desire is not so much the possession of the customs revenues as to prevent them from reaching the northern militarists.

Foreigners employed in the customs seem to fear that the day is drawing nigh when they will be put out, but from what your correspondent can learn, there is slight chance that any important changes in the personnel will be made. At the same time, there is a possibility that control of the service in each province will be turned over to the provincial authorities as was done last year in the matter of the postal service.

Lunghua Attacked.

Shanghai, Aug. 4.
According to N. C. Daily News either on Monday or Tuesday night a party of armed men, believed to be old Sun Chuan-fang soldiers, endeavoured to take advantage of the fact that the troops in Lunghua were reduced to 300 to cause a disturbance, but they were driven off. Two defenders were killed and six attackers wounded.—Reuter.

GARRISON ATTACKED.

ANTI-SOVIET LEADER'S COUP.

Warsaw, August 4.
It is reported that the famous anti-Soviet leader, Staman Klim has attacked the Soviet garrison town of Kojdanovo, near Minsk, disarmed an infantry battalion, seized rifles, ammunition and regimental funds, and killed ten officers. Local Soviet officials escaped. Two regiments have been sent in pursuit.—Reuter.

MR. COOLIDGE'S "CHOOSE."

AN UTTERANCE ESSENTIALLY CHARACTERISTIC.

Rapid City, Aug. 4.
While the country has been speculating as to just what is meant by President Coolidge's statement, the conviction that he really means to retire, is gaining ground here. President Coolidge, however, maintains a strict silence. The only remark he has made is that he thought it the right time to make such a statement.

Market Recovery.

New York, Aug. 4.
The market has quickly recovered from the terrific jolt received at the opening from an avalanche of selling orders. Before the end of the first hour, the early losses were wiped out and towards noon about a dozen issues soared to a record high level. Wall Street's views as to the ultimate effect on the market is in no way unanimous. The consensus of opinion is that the injection of politics into the market months earlier than expected may have an unsettling influence.

Explanation Wanted.

Boston, Aug. 4.
Just what President Coolidge meant when he used the word "choose" in the announcement as regards the Presidency, is defined in the Boston Transcript, which states that as employed in New England the word adds a certain positiveness to assertions of intention, the only construction of which phrase capable in New England is, "I am not willing to run for the Presidency in 1928." The paper wishes that Mr. Coolidge had been more explicit, but the utterance is essentially characteristic.—Reuter's American Service.

MINE EXPLOSION.

GENERAL LI CHAI-SUM'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Canton, August 4.
Although no one, except the plotters, can say exactly whether the mine "incident" of Saturday evening was aimed at General Li Chai-sum or not, there is not the slightest doubt that it did occur and that the launch, with General Li on board, was but a short distance from the spot at the time of the explosion.

Yesterday, the Commissioner of Police, General Tang Yin-wah, circulated an order to the police force giving instructions that every effort be made to bring the culprits to justice. The official order reads in part, as follows:

"Orders are hereby given to the effect that on July 31st, the substitution of the No. 12 Police Ward, reports that at 8.50 p.m. of July 30th, the noise of an explosion was suddenly heard from the direction of the East Bund. Officers were immediately sent there to discover what had happened. Later, the officers reported that a mine had exploded in the stream about 200 yards from Army Headquarters. A certain high military leader was then in the motor launch 'Small Chun-lun' travelling from the southern to the northern bank of the river. The explosion of the mine was only 15 yards from the motor launch. Wan Ming-fel, the constable on duty on the East Bund, furnishes a similar report. The matter was immediately reported to the Chief Inspector of the Police Force who sent a number of sampans and armed police to the scene to make a search. The whereabouts of the mine layers were not found. After a lengthy search, the remnants of a mine and 300 yards of wires, were discovered in the water."

"Such a plot to lay a mine in the Canton river, is most daring," adds General Tang Yin-wah. "The entire police force is therefore ordered to make all possible efforts to arrest the mischievous characters responsible."

SACCO-VANZETTI.

ALLEGED MURDERERS TO DIE.

Boston, August 4.
The Governor has declined to reconsider the verdict in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter's American Service.

Later.

Sacco and Vanzetti will be executed on the 10th inst.—Reuter's American Service.

Professor Lowell, President of Harvard University, Dr. Samuel Stratton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Ex-Probate Judge Robert Grant, who constituted the Governor's Advisory Committee, after an independent investigation, unanimously agreed with the Governor's decision. The Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee has described the Governor's decision as "unbelievably brutal."—Reuter's American Service.

Governor's Decision.

The decision of the Governor, which was the result of a prolonged eleventh hour investigation of the case of the two Italian communists whose death sentence was for the murder and robbery of two employees of the Morrill Shoe Company of South Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1920, and its confirmation by the Court of Appeals, have provoked world-wide agitation, their defenders alleging that they were political martyrs prosecuted because they were communists. The Governor agrees with the jury that Sacco and Vanzetti had a fair trial.—Reuter's American Service.

Will not intervene.

Rapid City, Aug. 4.
President Coolidge is not expected to intervene in the Sacco-Vanzetti decision.—Reuter's American Service.

[Sacco and Vanzetti were accused of a murder and robbery at South Braintree, Mass., in 1920, were tried and sentenced to death. They were prominent radical leaders and it was alleged that the evidence on which they were found guilty was manufactured by the Department of Justice. A motion for a new trial was made when a prisoner named Madellos, convicted and sentenced to death for another crime, made an affidavit that he and a gang with which he was connected were the real authors of the South Braintree crime. The lower court found, however, that the confession was unworthy of belief.]

GOODS-CARRYING AEROPLANE.

TYPEWRITER COMPANY INAUGURATES SERVICE.

Detroit, August 4.
The first goods-carrying aeroplane ever built for service in the United States outside the scope of the Ford air lines has started for Hartford via New York. It is used by a typewriter company for the delivery of typewriters on the first regular air business trip from the United States to Havana. The machine is a giant Ford, a three-engined transport model, with a speed of 120 miles per hour, a cruising radius of 500 miles and capable of carrying a load of 24 cwt.—Reuter's American Service.

AMERICAN MONEY.

RE-DISCOUNT RATE.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.
The Federal Reserve Bank has reduced the re-discount rate from four to three and a half per cent on all classes of paper.—Reuter's American Service.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

SUMMARY COURT CASE.

A claim for \$400 as balance due under a promissory note for \$1,000 was heard in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon before the acting Puisne Judge, Mr. P. Jacks. The plaintiff was Wong Yuk-ting, 139 Des Voeux Road Central, and the defendant Wat Chin-yu, tea shop keeper, 288 Queen's Road West. Mr. A. J. O'Donoghue was for the plaintiff and Mr. L. D. Turner for the defendant.

The defendant alleged that he only owed \$65 and produced a list of payments supporting his contention. Mr. Turner said the promissory note was admitted as was \$65. He said that he hoped to convince His Lordship that in fact \$935 had been re-paid leaving a balance of \$65.

Giving evidence the plaintiff spoke of the drawing up of the promissory note which was signed by the defendant. The defendant, he explained purchased a business from him (plaintiff) for \$7,500 and the promissory note was part of the purchase money. He gave dates on which various payments totalling \$600 were made. No one, he said, had authority to collect money on his behalf.

Replying to Mr. O'Donoghue plaintiff said he had authorised his wife to collect money during August 1925 when he went to Canton, and spoke of three payments made to her, which had been credited. He did not know of her having received other payments on his behalf. He did not doubt his wife's honesty.

In reply to Mr. Turner plaintiff said he was the brother-in-law of the defendant, and his sister, now dead, was formerly the defendant's *kit fat* wife. His (plaintiff's) *tin fong* wife and the defendant's *tin fong* wife were very intimate, and there was also a *mu tai* girl in the family and an *amah* who had left.

Daily Payments.

Plaintiff agreed with Mr. Turner that he had a transaction with the defendant in the presence of the defendant's wife when it was suggested that a payment in respect of the debt should be made daily. Plaintiff denied that it was agreed that there should be two slips of paper and that each side should retain one when a payment was made. He also denied that it was agreed that the money could be collected by his wife or servant.

The defendant gave evidence of having paid various sums which he said were recorded on slips of paper. He stated it was agreed that anyone who called, with the slips of paper, should be paid any money.

The defendant's *tin fong* wife spoke of money being collected by both the plaintiff's wife and the *mu tai* and referred to one occasion when the former was paid although she did not produce the required slip of paper.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

APPOINTMENT.

NEW VICE FOREIGN MINISTER.

Nanking, Aug. 4.
Chao Hsin-chu, ex-minister to Rome has been appointed vice Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking.—Reuter.

SOMETHING NEW!



THE Symphonic PHONOGRAPH REPRODUCER

Will Make Your Old Gramophone Play Like the New Ones Now on the Market.

Price \$16.00, Take One Home and Try. Your Money Back if not Satisfied!

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY.

8, Des Voeux Road Central (Entrance Ice House Street.) Telephone C. 4648.

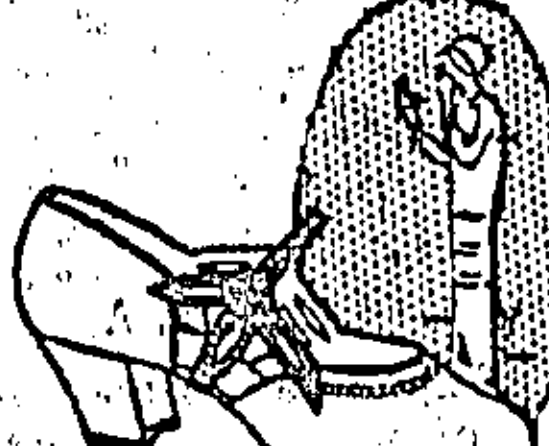
Established 1912.

THE

ROYAL

SHOE STORE.

Ladies' Dancing and Walking Shoes. also Lizard Skin Shoes



MADE TO ORDER Expert Fit and Good Workmanship.

No. 1, D'Agallier Street, Opposite Yee Sang Fat Co. Telephone Central 3237.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering work. Complete stock. Best Terms. Immediate delivery.

SINGON & CO., ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

HING LUNG, St. 1, Hong Central.



IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS

SALESMAN \$AM

She May Be Perfect

By Small



Heat or cold —

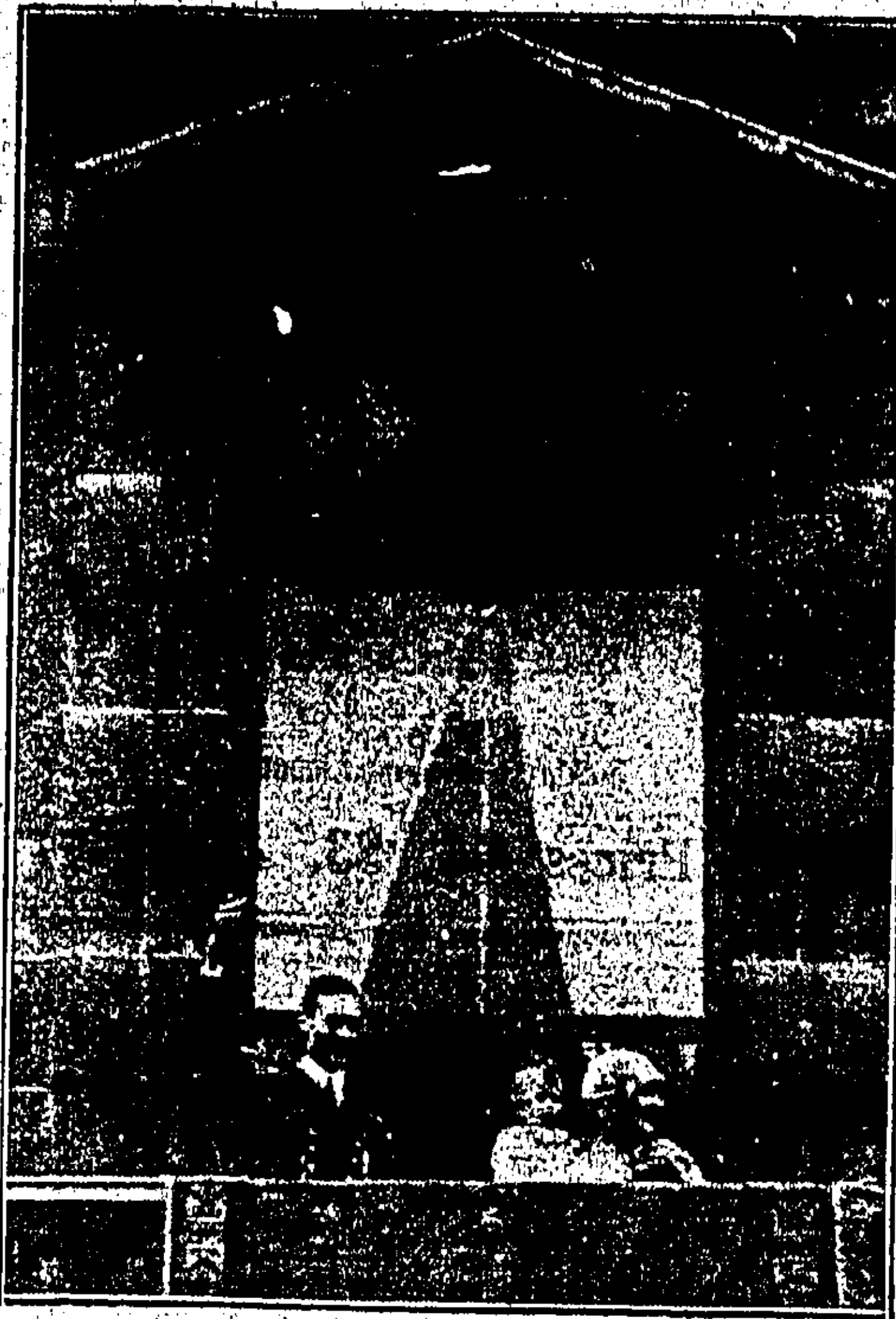
they need "SCOTT'S"

SCOTT'S Emulsion brings health and strength at all ages of life. Contented and happy are little ones who are nourished by SCOTT'S Emulsion.

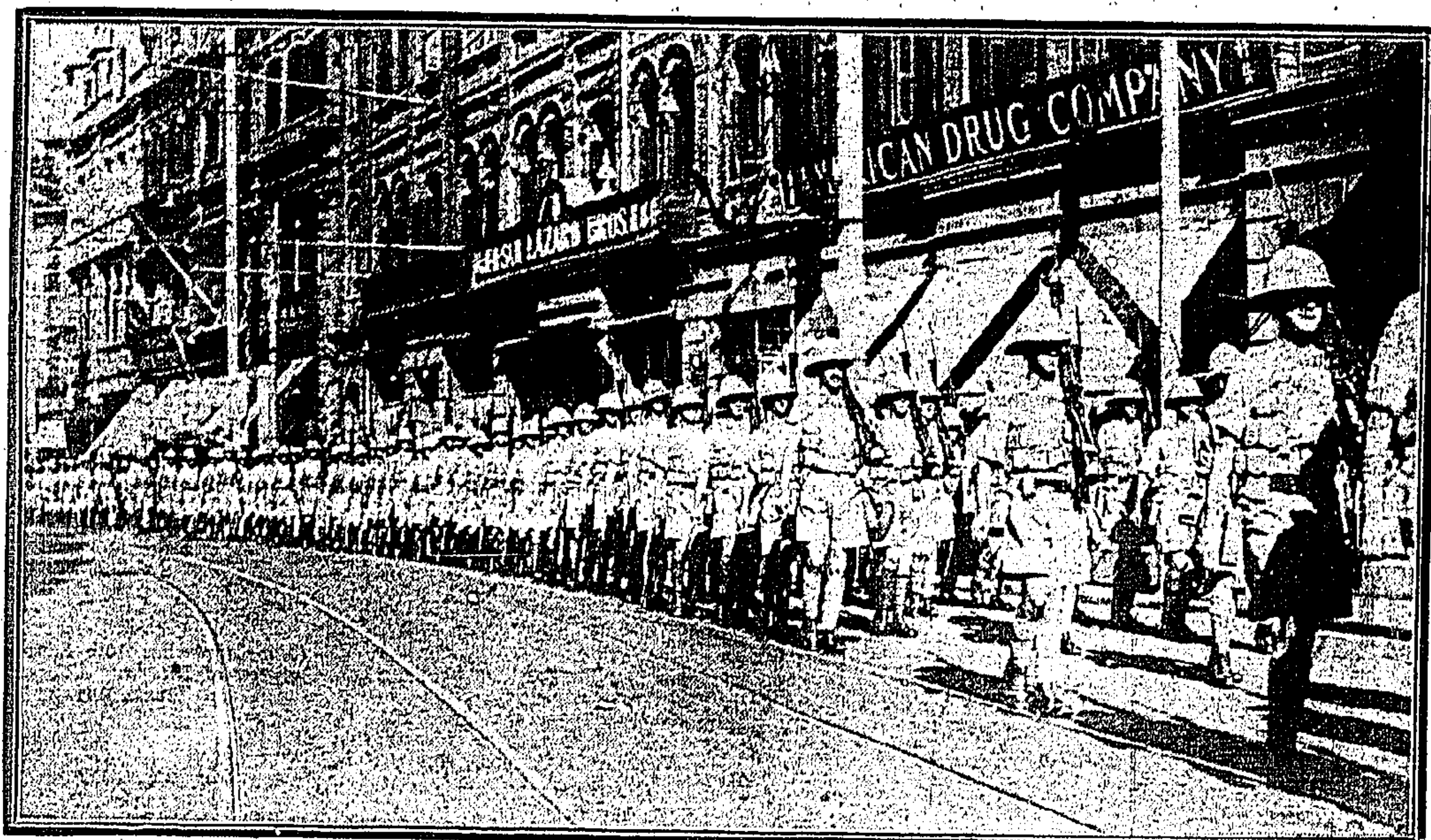




THE SUN TOTALLY ECLIPSED.—The scene in the enclosure of the Royal Observatory camp at Giggleswick, Yorkshire, shortly before the recent eclipse reached totality. The floating clouds frequently screened the sun during the earlier stages of the eclipse. (Times copyright).



HOME AGAIN.—Our picture shows The Duke and Duchess of York with their daughter, Princess Elizabeth, acknowledging the reception accorded them by the crowds outside No. 145 Piccadilly, their new London residence. (Times copyright).



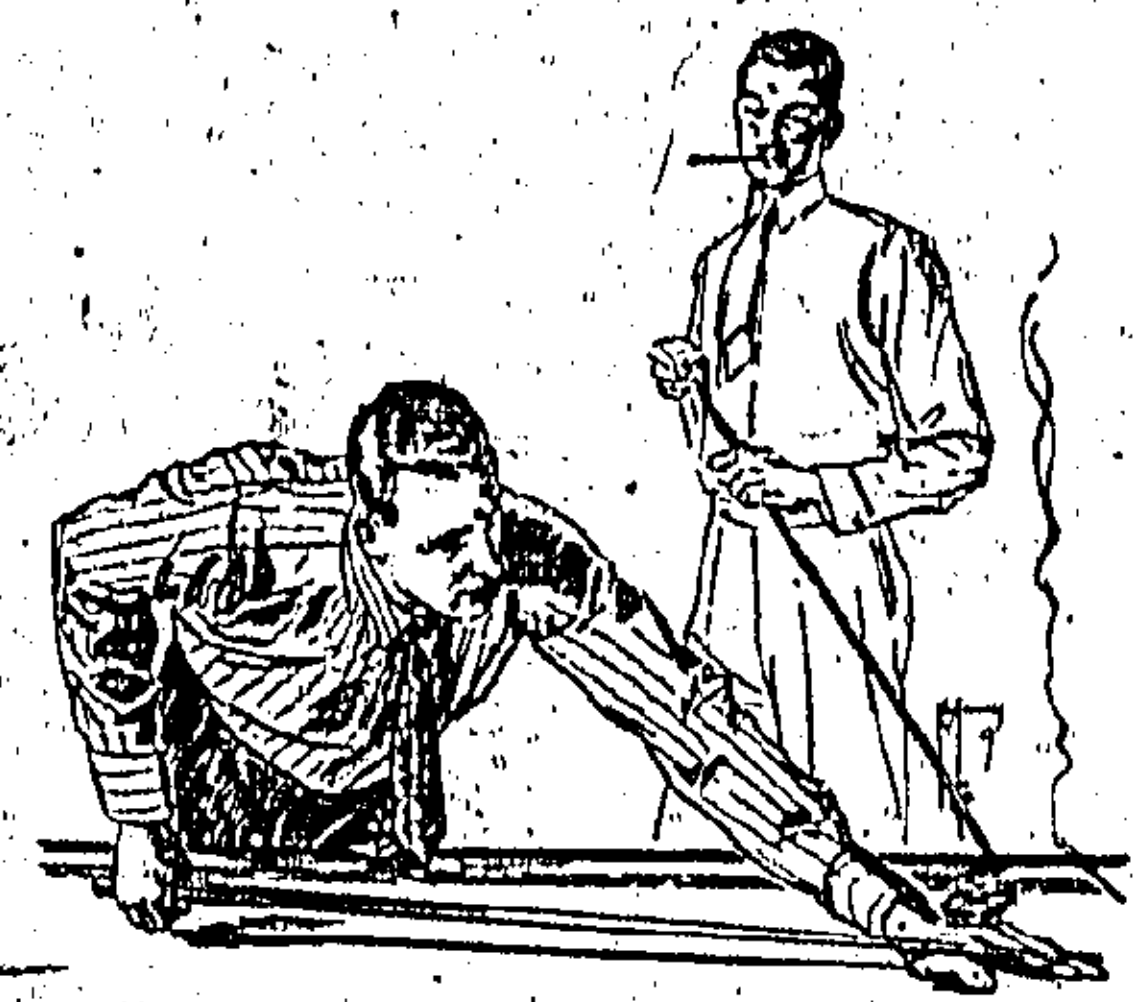
SHANGHAI'S FAREWELL TO TROOPS.—The Gloucesters on their way to Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai, where they embarked with the Durhams for India recently, after being in Shanghai since February 12.



WELL OVER.—Society equestrians at the annual horse show of the fashionable Huntington Bay Club, Huntington, Long Island.



FOURTEENTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.—A view of some of the crowd which gathered on the roof of the Cercle Sportif Français, Shanghai, to dance until the small hours of the morning, in honour of "le Quatorze Juillet."



"Tricoline" Shirts

Rich silk appearance is expressed in shirts made from this cloth and a standard of quality has been created with which no other silk-like shirts can compare. A smart range of plain colours also white with self stripes. Collars to match of course.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building.

Des Voeux Road.

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THE UNEXCELLED COOKING FAT

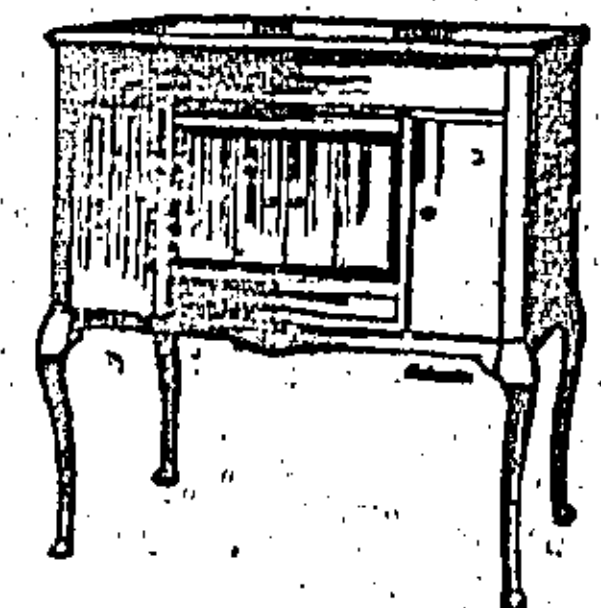
The Viva-tonal Columbia

CONSOLE (MODEL (HORIZONTAL GRAND)

THIS Console model has become the accepted standard in style and value of this new popular type.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building.



LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHS

ALBUM OF 40 VIEWS—\$3.00
POST CARDS 75 CENTS PER DOZEN.
BEST SELECTION IN HONGKONG.

MEE CHEUNG.

Studio, Ice House St.

Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

WHITEAWAYS

The

SALE OF THE SEASON
HAS COMMENCED

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT
OUR STORE AND INSPECT
THE WONDERFUL BARGAINS

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

A Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in
The Hongkong Telegraph.

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00
(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are a waiting collection:—

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444,
1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516,
5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88,
101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191,
194, 208, 102, 216, 226, 248,
252, 253

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$5, \$10, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry; next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

POSITION VACANT.

WANTED.—European Shorthand Typist required by British firm temporarily prospects permanency later. Apply Box No. 252, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Vanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

FLATS also ROOMS, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. 34630.

TO LET.—European FLATS, 29A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants' quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

FLAT TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished self contained, 4/5 rooms and servants quarters with Garage and Tennis Court. Hongkong side, splendid situation and very cool. Moderate rent, Box No. 253, "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road, Central, Nos. 16, 18 and 19, ground floors; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, first floors; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, second floors; Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19, third floors. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

TO LET.—Five roomed House No. 47, Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush and Sanitary conveniences. Three roomed Flat (Ground Floor) in No. 7, Prater Avenue, with flush and Sanitary conveniences. Apply to: Spanish Dominican Procurement. Phone No. C.721.



IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have this day removed my office to the Exchange Building, 4th floor. (Telephone No. C.1223).

H. M. SIU, B.Sc.,
Architect & Civil Engineer.
Hongkong August 1, 1927.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorized Mr. J. Mowbray Jones to sign our firm per procurator.

W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.,
Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1927.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LTD.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 cents per share has been declared payable on TUESDAY, 23rd August next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 9th August to MONDAY, 22nd August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order

of the Board,

W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1927.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—RADIO SUPPLIES. Inspect our stock of sets and accessories. Sets made and repaired by competent man. The Union-Store, 37, Des Voeux Road Central.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY.

the 4th and 5th August, 1927, commencing each day at 11 a.m. with an interval from 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

At No. 5, Peak Road.

The Whole of Her Valuable Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Collection of Pictures, Curios, etc., etc.

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Overmantel, Oil Paintings, Old Japanese Prints, Bronze and Brass Ware, Lacquered Cabinets, Lacquered Ware, Barometer, Ornaments, Curious, Cloisonne Ware, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Teak Slideboard, Dinner Wagon, Cabinets, Cut Glass, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Teak Desk, Chairs, Electric Fittings, Ceiling and Table Fans, Filter, Teak Ice Chests, Table Clock, etc., etc.

Iron Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Table, Glass Top, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Washstands, etc., etc.

Very Fine Carved Blackwood Ware, Porcelain Panelled Screens, Korean Cabinet with Brass Claps, Mother of Pearl Inlaid Curio Cabinets, Old Chinese Hall Lanterns, etc., etc.

also
Old English Clocks by G. H. Berrall and John Moore & Sons, London.

One Old Grand Father Clock.
One Safe by Milners.
and
One Safe by Herring Hall Marvin.

and
One Piano Pianola by John Broadwood & Sons with lot of Music Rolls.

A Large Quantity of Maiden Hair

Fern and Plants in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 1st of August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PACKING

We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

KIMOTO & CO.
42, Wellington Street.
Tels. C.609 and 8237.

THEATRE ROYAL

A. STROK PRESENTS

BENNO MOISEWITZ

THE SENSATIONAL PIANIST

SATURDAY, August, 6th.

VARIED PROGRAMME

MONDAY, August 8th

CHOPIN RECITAL

Each night at 9.15 p.m.

Booking now open at Moutrie's.

Prices \$4, \$3, & \$2.

LEO PODOLSKY

FAMOUS PIANIST

MME VERA MIROVA

PREMIERE DANSEUSE

ONE CONCERT ONLY

MONDAY, 8th. AUGUST at 9.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

STAR THEATRE

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th.

and Sunday, August 7th.

at 9.30 p.m.

THE NEW OUR CABARET

CHARLES CHAMIER'S

REVUE COMPANY OF TEN LONDON ARTISTES

in

"COCKTAILS"

The Little Revue in two acts by Harry Grattan.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S AND THE STAR THEATRE

Prices \$3, \$2, & \$1.

Complete Change of Programme on Monday.



FROM TEARS TO SMILES

How and it is to see your little one suffering! And how happy you feel when the tears are turned to smiles! It is the special mission of Baby's Own Tablets to accomplish this glad change by quickly correcting those troubles and pains so often associated with childhood's years, most of which arise in the first place in the stomach and intestines.

A hundred reasons might be cited why

Baby's Own Tablets

should always be kept at hand in the home where are infants and little children. They may be summed up by reminding you that these Tablets are guaranteed to contain no narcotics or other noxious drugs, are invaluable in quickly relieving teething pains, indigestion, to check diarrhoea, ease cramp and colds, expel worms. Your chemist can supply them, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Klange Road, Shanghai.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.
If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 6th to 12th August 1927

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
Sat.	6	3:14	6.1	Tues.	9	3:14	6.1
Sun.	7	3:14	6.1	Wed.	10	3:14	6.1
Mon.	8	3:14	6.1	Thurs.	11	3:14	6.1
Tues.	9	3:14	6.1	Friday	12	3:14	6.1

At a meeting of the City of London Corporation, at which the Lord Mayor presided, Miss Hilda Doris Bugby, M.A., second mistress of St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Girls' Grammar School, Southwark, was elected head mistress of the City of London School for Girls. She was Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, and obtained the Teacher's Diploma at the University of London. She is a member of the Congregational Church. She takes a great interest in the Girl Guide movement and in games.

"BLOOD MONEY" CLAIM BY PRINCES.

SUMS BASED ON SO-CALLED RIGHTS.

DOOR OPENING TO RAPACITY.

Emergency legislation passed when Germany became a Republic, to do away with the former ruling houses—princes, princelings and other privileged personalities of the old regime—from bringing claims against the States from whose rulership they were deposed, expires to-morrow.

This legislation, to remain in force, requires a two-thirds majority of the Reichstag, and as the Nationalists are for the princes and against the taxpayers, it is probable that the extension will be defeated.

In this event several of the German States will be faced with demands for sums, not merely enormous in themselves, but based on "rights" of the most grotesque character. Here is one example. The princely house of Hesse demands a yearly income of over £30,000 as a commutation for the annexation by Prussia in 1866 of the Hessian principality.

Hire of Mercenaries.

The origin of this princely purse was nothing less—or more—than the so-called "blood money" which England paid to the house of Hesse for the hire of mercenaries to serve against America in the War of Independence.

Far more grotesque, however, are several claims based on mediæval privileges; that is to say, going back to the days of serfdom.

For instance, any girl wishing to marry a man who was not one of her overlord's "subjects" had to pay for the privilege.

Another "right" on which claims are based is that under which the "subjects" of the lords of the manors had to contribute in kind to the marriage dowries of the latter's sons and daughters, the compulsory gift usually taking the form of poultry or grain.

This custom was contained until as late as 1808, when the "gifts" were commuted into a yearly income paid by the principality.

As recently as last year a Prussian lordling actually demanded from the Treasury 3,000 marks on the ground that he had six marriageable daughters entitled to State dowries.

Pre-Inflation Values.

German taxpayers have always had to pay income arising from the commutation by their forefathers of this and other equally absurd "rights."

These sums were reduced to very little during the days of inflation and the dwindling of the mark to a tiny fraction of its pre-war value.

Now, however, these persons are preparing to claim their full pre-inflation income.

Unless the legislation which debars their claim is renewed by the Reichstag, they will probably succeed; having regard to the millions that are being paid to the ex-Kaiser under his settlement with the Prussian State.

AIRSHIP TO CARRY AEROPLANES.

WORLD'S BIGGEST, WITH 12,500 MILE RANGE.

Plans for the largest and most powerful airship in the world have been approved for the American Navy.

Mr. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, accepted (as briefly reported in yesterday's *Daily Chronicle*) the report awarding first prize in the U.S. Navy competition to the Goodyear Rubber Co. for a design for a dirigible of 6,500,000 cubic feet.

The new airship will be capable of carrying five aeroplanes, which will be placed inside the envelope of the dirigible. It is planned to launch these aeroplanes from the airship while in the air.

Inclined "plane runways" of special design are to be placed inside the airship from which the aeroplanes can be launched. The aeroplanes can also be taken aboard again after finishing their flights.

No information is given as to the number and calibre of the guns the airship will carry, but it is admitted that the dirigible will be armed.

Probably the most striking feature of the airship will be its cruising range when inflated with non-inflammable helium gas, and carrying a normal equipment and a crew of about 45 officers, and men. The range will be about 12,500 statute miles at 60 knots an hour, this being more than sufficient for a flight from New York to Honolulu and back, and enough for two round trip voyages to Europe on one fueling.

The maximum speed of the airship will be 80 miles an hour.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

Parcels for places in Szechwan will now be accepted for transmission at senders' risk. It is to be noted that parcels are liable to delay, and that the service may be suspended again at any time.

RADIO NOTICES.

It is notified for information that a new shortwave commercial wireless service was opened on July 23rd between Hongkong and the Philippines for the exchange of ordinary, deferred and press telegrams.

Rates to Manila 30 cents per word ordinary, 16 cents per word deferred and press.

To Luzon Islands (Except Manila) and Corregidor Island 43 cents per word ordinary.

All other islands 76½ cents per word ordinary.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hongkong and the following places:—French Indo-China, province of Yunnan, Canton, Swatow, Kowloon, Macau, Kwongchow, Port Bayard, Wuchow, and Hoihow. Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, G. P. O. Building.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Kashgar	August 6.
Australia and Manila	Tanda	August 6.
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	August 6.
Tsushima	Tsushima	August 6.
Manila	Tsushima	August 6.
Samrang	Kashgar	August 7.
Straits	Kashgar	August 7.
U. S. A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Jackson	August 7.
Foochow	Zosma	August 7.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Russia	August 8.
Manila	Pres. Pierce	August 8.
Shanghai	Tsushima	August 8.
Australia and Manila	Change	August 9.
Manila	Empress of Russia	August 22.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Kwong Hung	Fri., Aug. 5, 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Yuenang	Fri., Aug. 5, 5 p.m.
Port Bayard, Hoihow, Palchoi and Haiphong	Hanoi	Fri., August 5, 5 p.m.
Haiphong	Borneo	Sat., Aug. 6, 8.30 a.m.
Manukan	Hinsang	Sat., Aug. 6, 9.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Radwer	Sat., August 6, 9.30 a.m.
	Kashgar	Sat., Aug. 6.
	K. P. O.	
	Parcels	5th 4.30 p.m.
	Registration	6th, 9 a.m.
	Letters	10 a.m.
	G. P. O.	
	Parcels	5th 5 p.m.
	Registration	6th 9.45 a.m.
	Letters	10.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 4th September).	
Straits and Calcutta	Hosang	Sat., Aug. 6.
	Parcels	noon.
	Letters	1 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Glengarry	Sat., Aug. 6, 4.30 p.m.
Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong	Sat., Aug. 6, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Katsu Maru	Sun., Aug. 7, 9 a.m.
Manila	Zosma	Sun., Aug. 7, 9 a.m.
Shanghai	Tsushima	Mon., Aug. 8, 12.30 p.m.
Swatow	Hydranga	Mon., Aug. 8, 2.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Jackson	Mon., Aug. 8, 4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Kashgar	Mon., Aug. 8, 5 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Hosang	Tues., Aug. 9.
	Parcels	noon.
	Letters	1 p.m.
	Tinhow	Tues., Aug. 9, 12.30 p.m.
*Straits, Mauritius and South Africa		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius		
E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe		
via Marseilles		
	Machaon	Tues., August 9.
	K. P. O.	
	Registration	1 p.m.
	Letters	1.45 p.m.
	G. P. O.	
	Registration	2.30 p.m.
	Letters	2.30 p.m.
	(Due Marseilles 10th September).	
Manila	Empress of Russia	Tues., Aug. 9, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C. and Europe via Siberia	Pres. Pierce	Tues., Aug. 9.
	Parcels	3 p.m.
	Registration	4.15 p.m.
	Letters	5 p.m.
	(Due Victoria, B.C. 29th August).	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong	Thurs., Aug. 11, Noon.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Change	Thurs., Aug. 10.
	Registration	9.15 p.m.
	Letter	10 a.m.
	(Due Thursday Island 27th Sept.)	
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Amazona	Thurs., Aug. 10.
	G.P.O.	
	Registration	9.45 a.m.
	Letters	10.30 a.m.
	K.P.O.	
	Registration	9 a.m.
	Letters	10 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 17th September.)	

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

WATER LEVELS.

REPORT FROM BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG. WATER



**DON'T MISS
WHITEAWAYS
GREAT SALE**

THE MALAYAN EXHIBITION.

INCREASED NUMBER OF EXHIBITS.

Kuala Lumpur, July 29.
The Malayan Exhibition was opened this morning. It is on a larger scale and there are many more exhibits in the majority of Sections than in previous exhibitions. The Rubber and Gutta-percha Section is a remarkably fine one, and there are improvements in the Agricultural and Horticultural Sections. The Department of Agriculture exhibit contains an authentic nipah palm with a distillation demonstration.

The Forestry Section is in three divisions, with bedroom and dining room suites and miscellaneous furniture. There are very large village industries and schools exhibits. In the former Kuala Kangsar silver-ware and work from Perlis and Kadah are most noticeable. In the latter are many beautiful sarongs.

In the Trades Sections the exhibits are mostly cars and there are some attractive stands.

The exhibit of Singapore-grown asparagus by Mr. W. Dunman is a feature of the Agricultural Section. It was so unexpected that no class had been arranged for it.

Oils and Fats, a new Section, make a promising beginning. There is a fine patchouli oil exhibit from Singapore, and the Serdang Experimental Station has an exhibit of fodder and grasses.

Large crowds are expected to attend the Exhibition for the weather is fine.

In all there are over 20,000 exhibits.

SINGAPORE GUNMAN COMMITTED.

INFORMER'S REMARKABLE ESCAPE IN QUEEN STREET.

The remarkable escape of a police informer from two Chinese gunmen, who, in Queen Street at four o'clock in the afternoon of June 10 last, chased him a distance of nine shophouses after an opening shot that harmlessly went through a leg of his trousers, was related at a preliminary enquiry before the Second Police Magistrate, Mr. H. R. Bull, on Thursday afternoon.

The informer stated that six men passed him in Queen Street. Two of the six turned back and followed him. One pulled out a pistol and fired. He ran and they chased him. He escaped by turning into a shophouse.

From an Upstairs Window.

A Chinese police constable in an upstairs room of a house in Queen Street heard the firing and looked out. He recognised the informer and noted the features of the man who was firing. On July 12, over a month later, he led Inspector Sullivan to a house in Jalan Sultan, where from among several others he picked out a person named Ng Lai as the firer of those shots.

Ng Lai was committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder.

21 YEARS AGO.

EXTRACTS FROM "TELEGRAPH" FILES.

The following items are from the Hongkong Telegraph for the week ended August 4th, 1906.

The rate of the dollar on demand was 2/1 5/16.

Repeated attempts to wreck tram cars took place. Iron bolts were fixed firmly between the rails.

A pirate chief extradited from Macao was executed at Canton on the execution ground. Several Europeans witnessed the affair as well as a big Chinese crowd.

Three hundred Indians passed through Hongkong on their way to Canada where they were to be employed in the flour mills.

The half-yearly report was published of the H. K. Canton and Macao Steamboat Coy., Ltd. The Directors recommended that a dividend of \$10 per share be paid to shareholders absorbing \$80,000. Mr. A. Babington was nominated to succeed the Hon. Mr. R. G. Shewan on the Board.

Lt.-Col. C. L. Josling was appointed a member of the Sanitary Board.

The new road running from Harlech Road at High West Gap to the Western extremity of Robinson Road at its junction with Conduit Road was named Hatton Road.

A rifle shoot at disappearing targets was held at the King's Park. Among the entrants were: Sir Francis Pigott, J. C. Gow, J. McCubbin, W. L. Pattenden and L. G. Bird.

DROUGHT IN PERAK.

IDLING INCREASING ON SMALL CHINESE MINES.

Ipoh, July 28.
The severity of the drought in Perak is still unrelieved. With the exception of two inches of rain on June 16 and one inch on July 6 the past six weeks have been practically rainless.

Idling is increasing on a number of small Chinese mines.

SINGAPORE GUNMEN STILL ACTIVE.

A BEACH ROAD INCIDENT.

The serious campaign which Chinese gunmen are waging against the law and order of Singapore shows no sign of yielding to the steps taken by the Police. Street shooting incidents are as frequent as ever, in spite of the many arrests that have been made from time to time and the severe penalties inflicted on the guilty persons.

Early on Friday morning, two Hylams were fired on by four other Chinese, both of them being seriously wounded. This incident occurred in Beach Road at about five o'clock, as the men were walking along the road and had got as far as the junction of Tan Quee Lan Street when the four gunmen set upon them with drawn pistols.

There was a short struggle or argument and then shots were fired, the two Hylams collapsing on the road. Their attackers went through their pockets taking all they could find and then made off. Police from the Rochore Station were quickly on the scene but they were unable to pick up the tracks of the gunmen. The two wounded Hylams were removed to hospital.

DISCONTENT WITH LOTTERY.

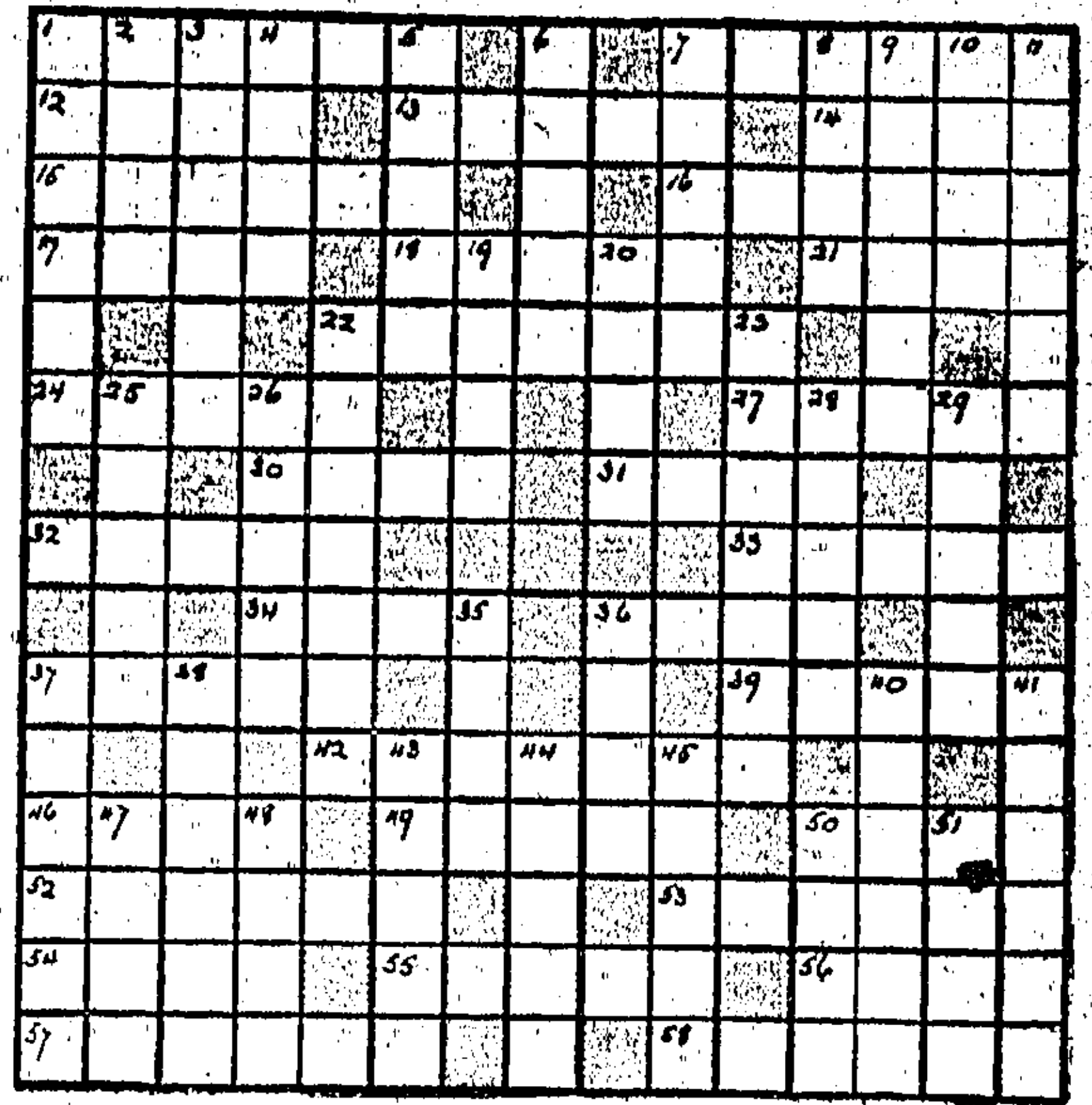
THREATS TO FRENCH LEGATION IN BANGKOK.

Bangkok, July 27.
The method of drawing the Indo-China lottery for the relief of flood sufferers seems to have disgruntled some people in Siam, where a large number of tickets were sold.

During the past few days scurrilous threatening postcards have been received at the French Legation. One threatened to bomb the Legation.

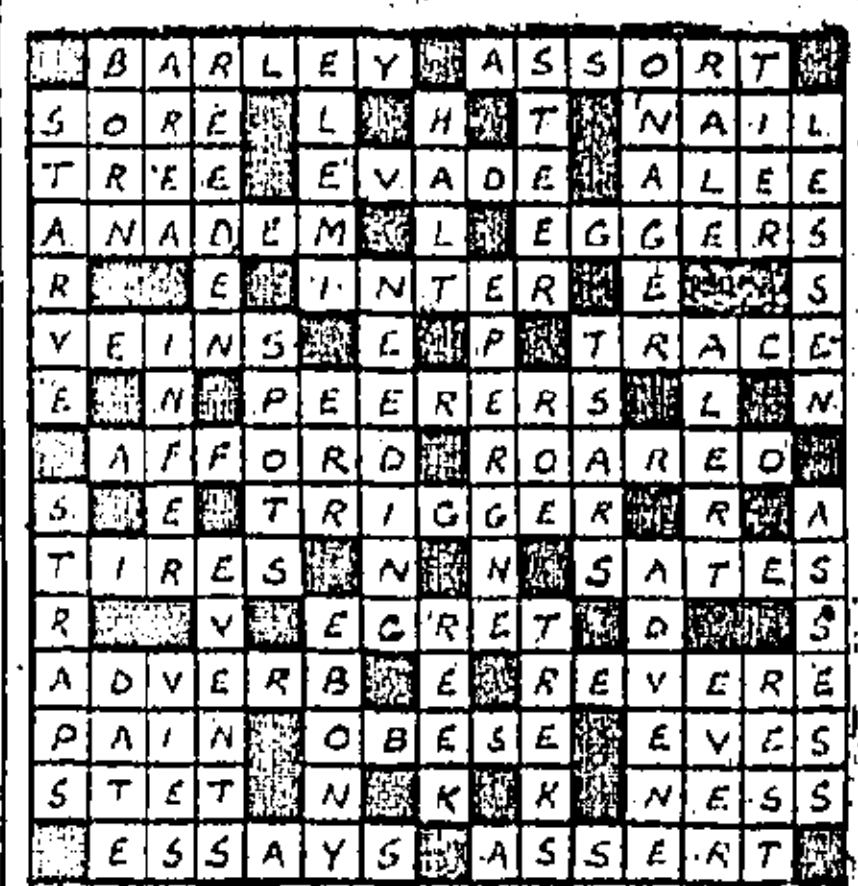
The matter has been placed in the hands of the police.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



- Across.**
- Sail to and fro.
 - Looked.
 - Decomposes.
 - One who stares.
 - Bestowed.
 - Consuming.
 - Rubs out.
 - Singles.
 - Eagles.
 - Small sand hill.
 - Affirm with solemnity.
 - Blackboard rest.
 - Kind of wheat.
 - Valley.
 - Period of time.
 - To err.
 - Impaired by neglect.
 - Meeting of ecclesiastics.
 - Destruction.
 - Colour.
 - Pillar in a staircase.
 - Venetian boat.
 - Used in rowing.
 - Abounding with pent.
 - Second letter of the Greek alphabet.
 - Minute eyes of insects.
 - Made of reeds.
 - Interdict.
 - Sinew.
 - Dell.
 - Jewish sect.
 - Sown with seeds.
- Down.**
- Halfcaste native of the West Indies.
 - Colour.
 - Speaks.
 - Egyptian deity.
 - One who urges.
 - Worn out.
 - Flatter.
 - Ejaculation.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



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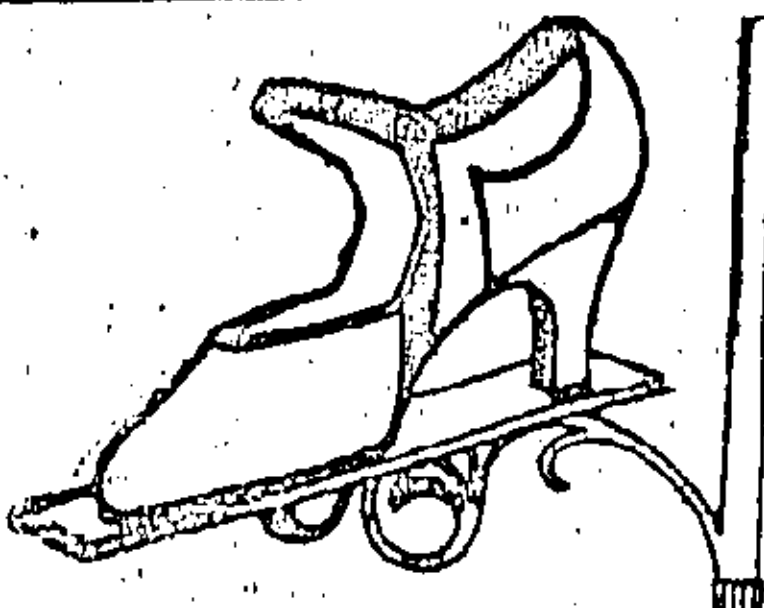
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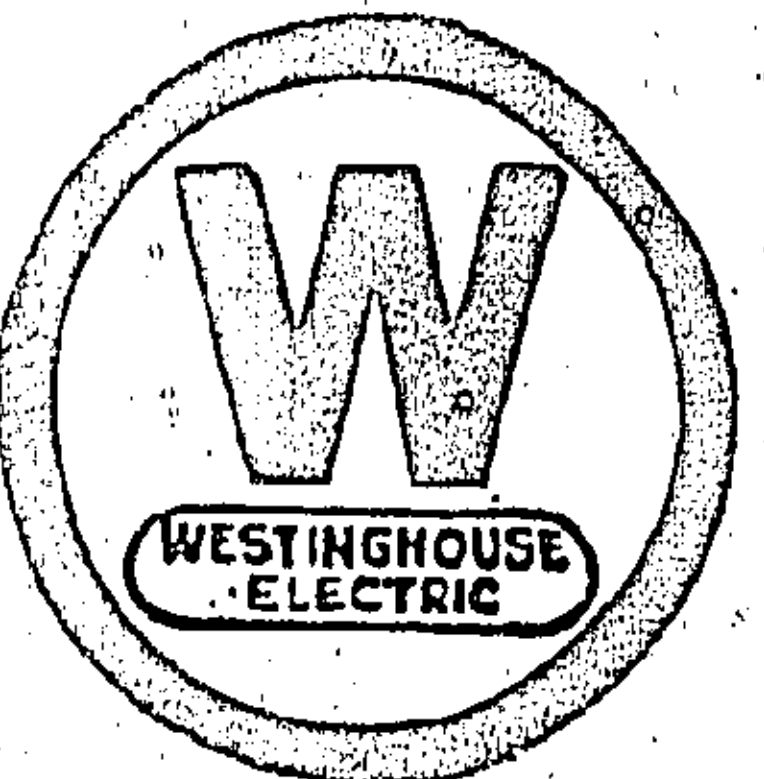
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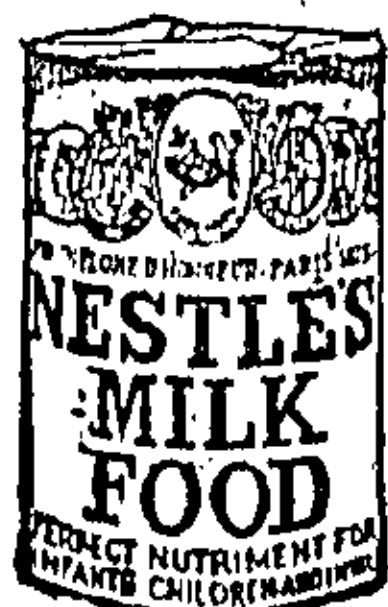
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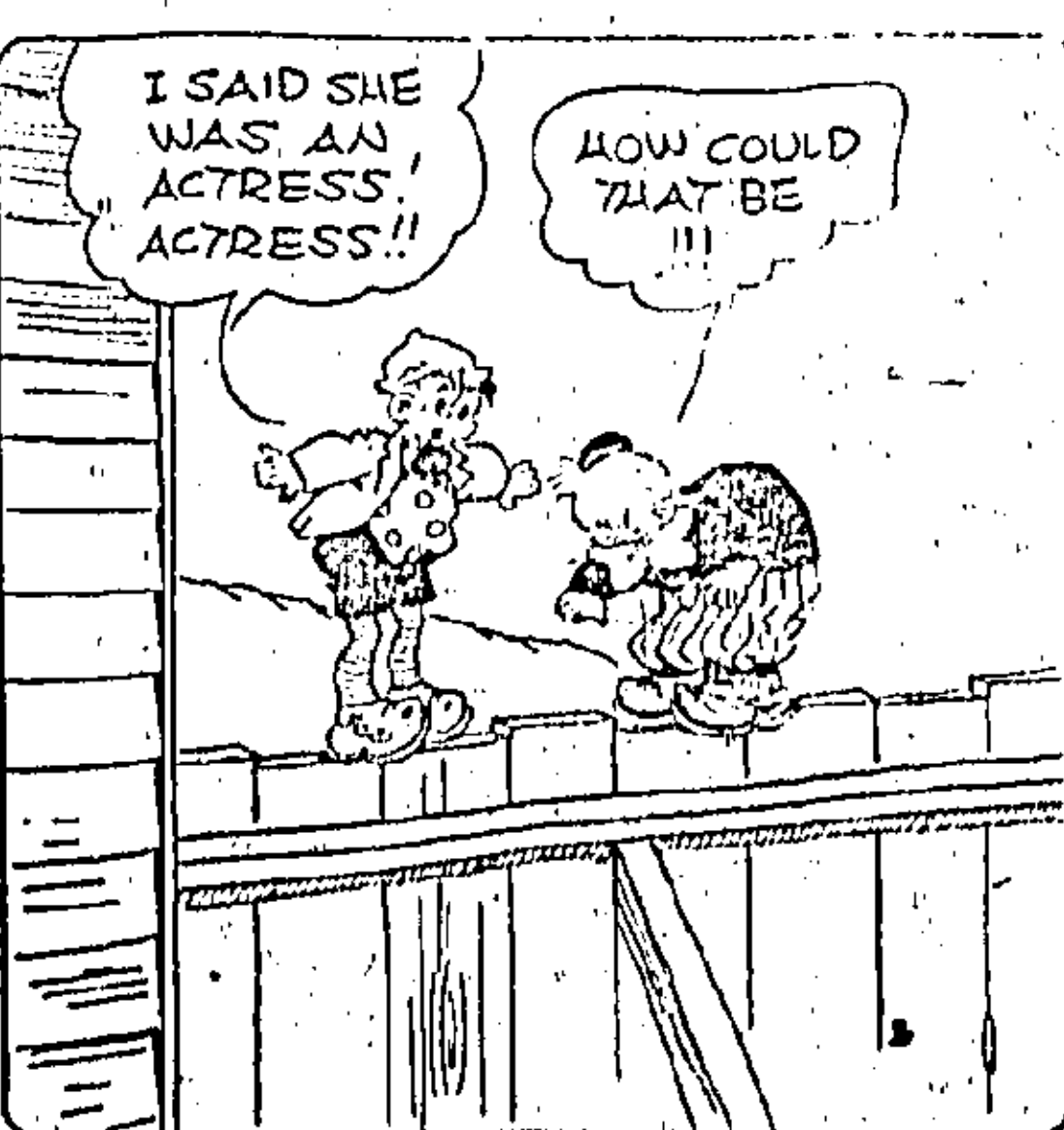
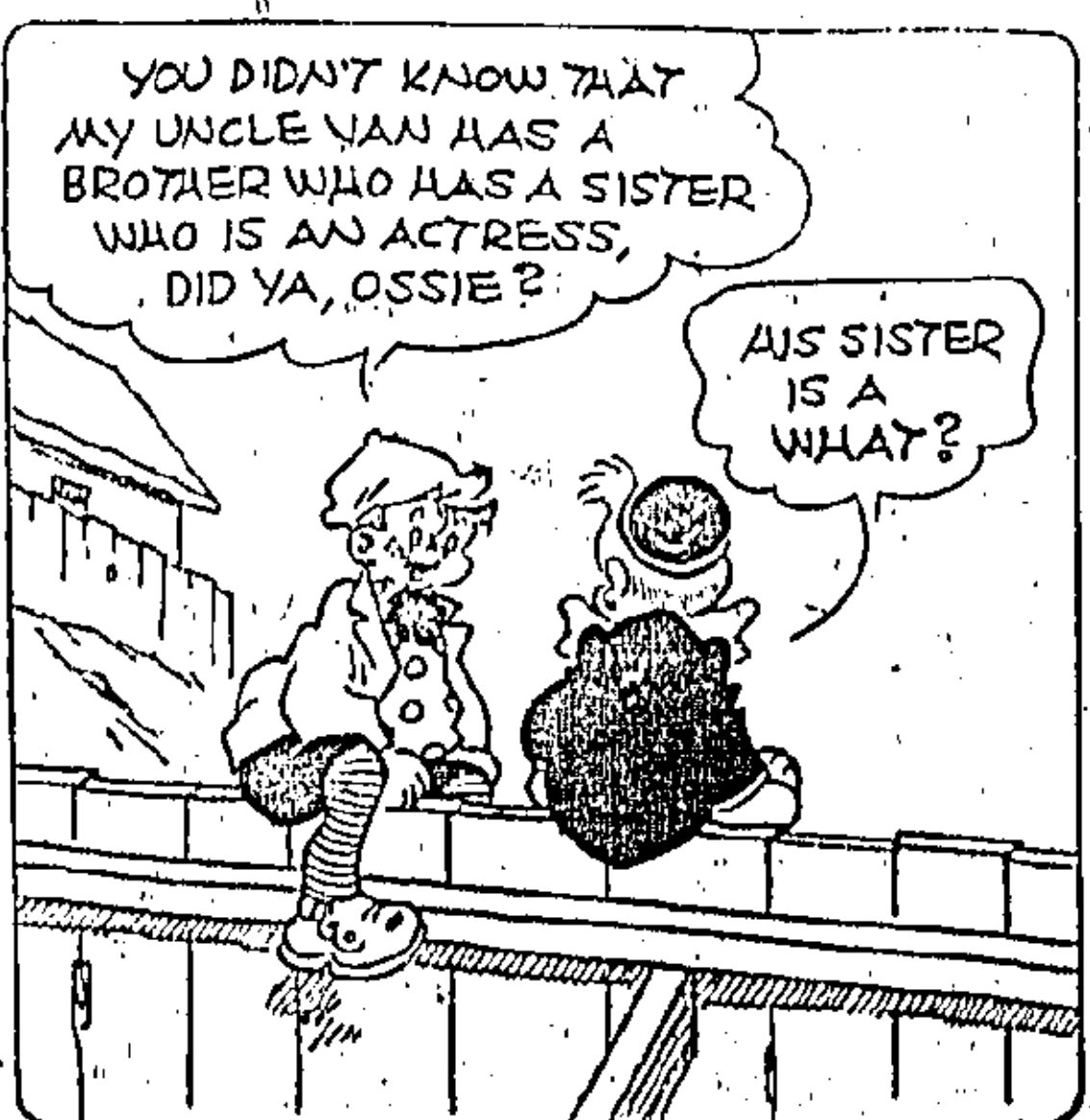


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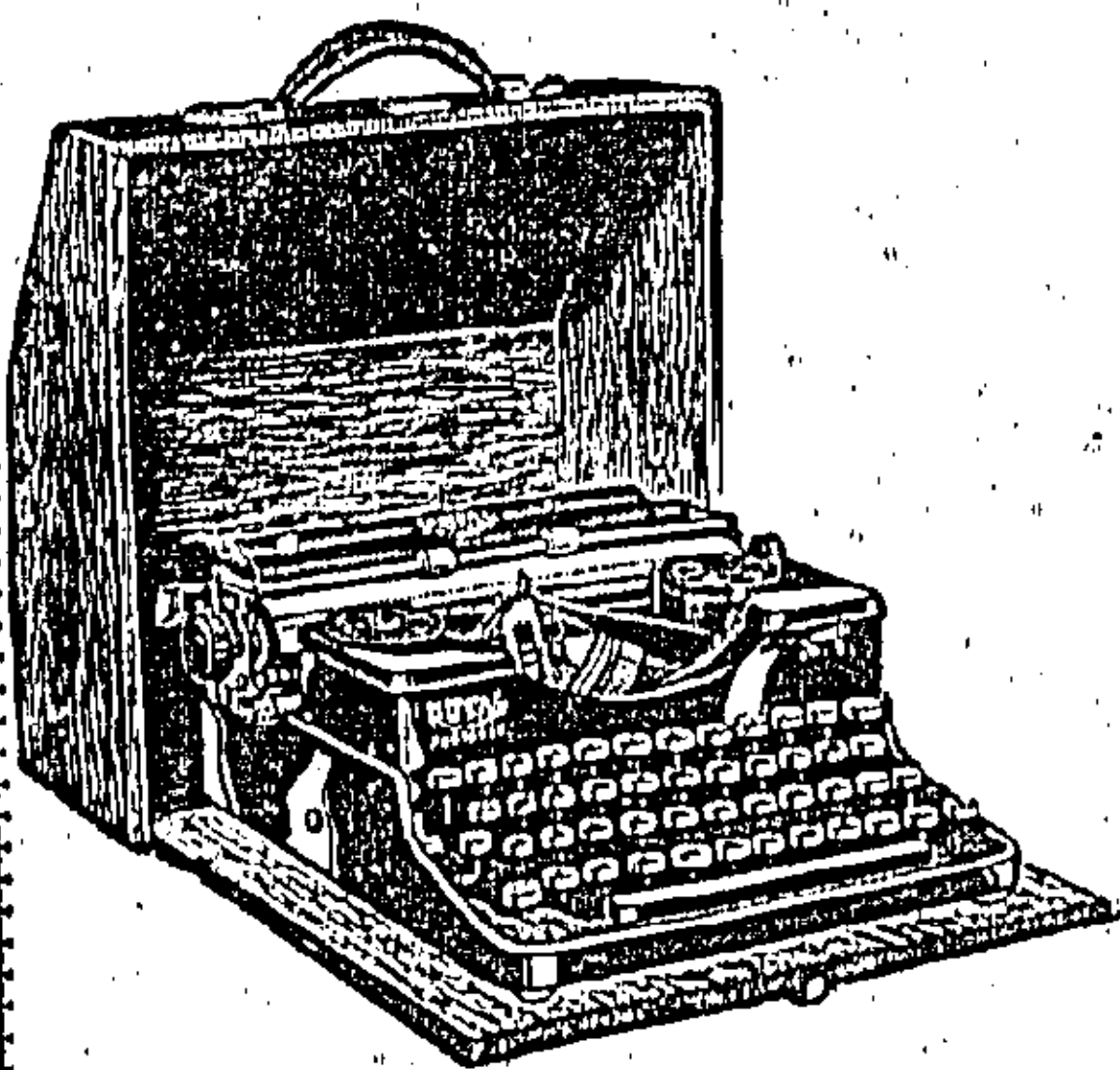


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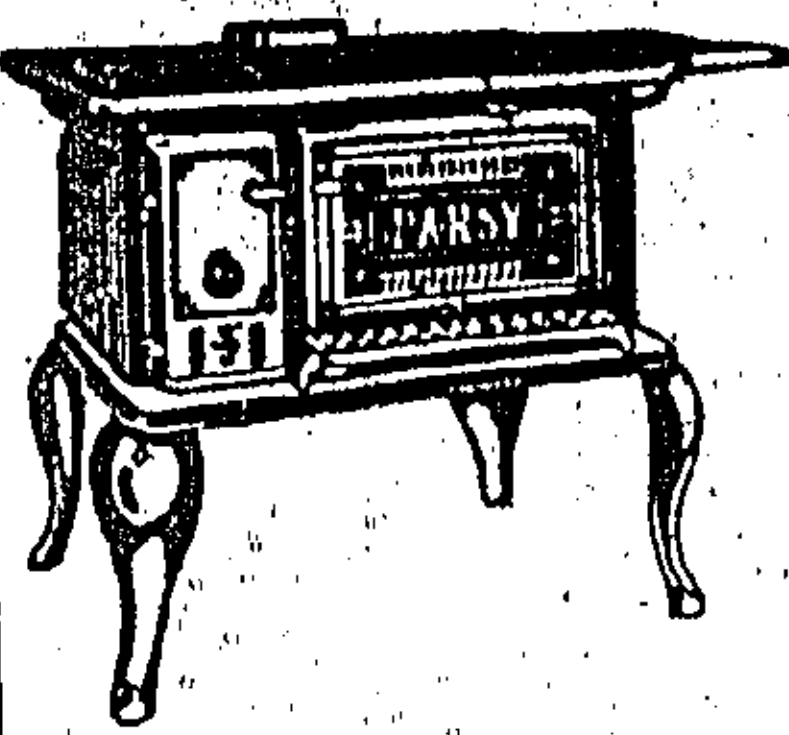
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THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Rahim wish to express their deep thanks for the expressions of sympathy and condolence from their numerous friends, customers and relatives in their recent sad bereavement.

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1927.

OUR FUTURE KING.

Many will have read with the greatest interest the statement made, by the Prince of Wales in Canada, on the future, when he may be called upon to ascend the Throne in succession to the present King, and take on the responsibilities of ruling as sovereign of the greatest empire that the world has ever seen. It is pointed out that this is the first declaration in public by the Prince on the possibility of his being King of England, and it is interesting particularly as disposing of the thought that has been taking shape in certain quarters that the Heir to the Throne, whose bachelorhood some think has been unduly prolonged, was not taking as great a regard for his responsibilities as might be expected. But it is evident that, in the course of his tours of all parts of the Empire, the Prince of Wales has been fully aware of the requirements of his position as the King's eldest son, and his contact with all manner of men in the past ten years has been associated with a desire to realise that personal understanding which becomes increasingly important in a ruler's outlook now, days. Undoubtedly the Prince's many proofs of his singularity of purpose, his extremely fortunate "presence" and constantly-growing popularity, have served to build up a heritage of goodwill to which no-one could more appropriately succeed. His accession to the Throne would make him one of the most popular monarchs of history.

In discussing kingship these days, one cannot overlook the changes that present trends of thought have introduced the world over. It has often been emphasised that Britain is so democratically governed, that, despite the bitterness which party feeling, fanned by modern malcontents of a most dangerous type, can occasion, there is little likelihood of extreme revolutionary movements ever succeeding. One may look many years ahead, and foresee increasing consciousness of class differences, with a rising

tide of revolt against feudal survivals, and probably the triumph of drastic reformers, over old-established principles. Yet it is easy to predict that, even were all the other crowned heads of Europe to be replaced by republican forms of government, the British Throne would remain on the base of a whole people's reverence. Our King stands as the symbol of a remarkable democracy, which is the envy of all other races and empires. His personal sympathies are, as with the rest of the Royal family, and as was the case right back into the days of Queen Victoria's reign, always with the people, and whatever the grievance of the most disgruntled subject—barring actual anarchists—there is never a murmur against the representative of the governing tie that binds the whole Empire in its close-knit unity. It is a grand heritage that the British ruler possesses, and in the promised succession of the Prince of Wales lies the assurance that it will be grandly upheld.

Passenger Insurance.

It is not surprising that the International Maritime Conference now sitting at Amsterdam has referred back to a sub-committee the draft of a convention for the compulsory insurance of passengers by sea, because it is obvious that such a proposal would not only involve shipping companies in a tremendous amount of intricate insurance work but would impose upon them a responsibility which is not shared by others whose earnings are derived from the conveyance of passengers. In the case of railway companies, tramway companies, motor bus service companies and the like there is no suggestion that they should insure their passengers against the ordinary risks of travel, and, although in the case of steamship companies there is generally the issuance of a travel ticket bearing the name of the passenger, a tremendous amount of extra work would devolve upon companies if they had to make out personal insurance policies for all passengers. We agree with the delegate from the United States when he said that the proposed scheme had no chance of adoption by the congress for, at the moment at any rate, it is altogether too impracticable, though at the back of it there is, of course, a very worthy idea. It is not surprising that special reference has been made to the question of coöperation and traffic for there the difficulties of an insurance scheme become obvious not only so far as numbers are concerned but in regard to the question of beneficiaries in the event of any payments having to be made. In the case of a boatload of, say, 1,000 coolies from Amoy going down to the Straits who would be responsible for seeing that any insurance benefits got into the hands of the right people? It appears certain that the scheme has little chance of finding acceptance.

C.N.C. STRIKE.

NO NEWS THOUGHT GOOD NEWS.

No developments in the C.N.C. strike were reported on inquiry to-day, but in the absence of news from Shanghai it is assumed that the parleys begun last week-end have been continuing. It seems likely that no news concerning the conference will be made public until such time as some definite result is achieved.

Meanwhile the officers on strike locally are confident that an agreement will be reached and while they are not inclined to discuss the situation they are hopeful that the strike will not drag on very much longer.

CRUELTY TO PIGS.

FEET STICKING THROUGH BASKETS.

A fine of \$15 was imposed by Major C. Willson on a Chinese who pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to pigs.

The Indian constable who arrested the man explained that the pigs were being carried in baskets which were too small and as a consequence, the animals' feet were sticking out.

The constable said his attention was drawn to the cruelty through the squealing of the pigs when they were being landed at West Point.

DAY BY DAY.

HAMMER THE SAME NAIL ON THE HEAD ALL THE TIME. MISS NO CHANCES; MAKE THEM. YOU WILL MULL MANY—NO MATTER. HE WHO MAKES NO MISTAKES MAKES NOTHING.—Wynford Dewhurst.

The Raby Castle is due here from Manila on Sunday.

There was one Chinese case of cerebro-spinal fever reported yesterday.

The s.s. Tandia, with mails from Australia, is due here to-morrow afternoon.

The Empress of Russia, on the way to Hongkong, is due at Shanghai this evening.

The Devanha from Europe reported three cases of mumps on board when she arrived yesterday.

After a lapse of several days another case of plague occurred in Ipoh last week. A young Tamil girl succumbed to the disease. The outbreak is subsiding.

An absent-minded man fell into an open manhole in Kennedy Town yesterday and sustained injuries to his legs which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

The Chinese Telegraphic Administration in Hongkong can now accept telegrams for Canton. The line which has been interrupted since the typhoon is now in working order.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. James Hamilton Johnston, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., to Miss Eleanor Dorothy Shields, of No. 7, Wellesley Road, Snaresbrook, Essex.

Whilst attempting to clear a choked waste water pipe, a Chinese living at a house in Catchick street fell from the first floor to the street and sustained severe injuries to his head and shoulders. The man has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

During the proceedings at the Kowloon Magistrate's this morning a young Chinese, from the main body of the Court, was brought before his Worship (Mr. W. Schofield), and accused of expectorating. The court constable informed the Bench that the man had been reprimanded for a similar offence previously. A fine of \$3 was imposed.

Two bales of woollen and cotton cloth were stolen whilst they were being transhipped from the s.s. Oestkirch to the Godown of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, West Point, on July 25 last. A report of the theft has just been made to the police by the Chinese supervisor of the Godown. It is stated that the value of the lost cargo was more than \$1,000.

Buster Keaton's latest comedy hit, "Battling Butler," continues to draw large audiences at the Queen's Theatre, where there is an added attraction in Miss Daphne Leigh, London and New York revue star, who sings several popular songs at each performance. The Colony's other cinemas also offer interesting programmes, the main film at the World being a drama of the wild Carolina hills called "Sun-Up," and at the Star Rex Bench's novel of Yukon days, "The Barrier."

The vernacular press reports that Mr. Chan Koh-yui, the Commissioner of Military Affairs in Canton, arrived in the Colony yesterday on his way to Nanking. He will represent Gen. Li Chai-sum at the meeting of the Commissioners of Military Affairs of the Nanking Government which will be held shortly in Nanking. Mr. Chan Koh-yui was granted \$30,000 for his expenses during his short trip to Nanking. It is believed that he will stay in the Colony for a few more days, waiting for the President to take him to Shanghai.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Hugh Clifford, and Lady Clifford visited Klang on Tuesday last and were given an enthusiastic reception. Arriving by car, they were received under an arch of welcome in Club Road, and addresses from the Chinese and Indo-Ceylonese communities were presented. Later Sir Hugh proceeded to the Klang Club and was formally welcomed by the planters and the Ex-Service Association. Next he went to the Istana and took tea with H.H. the Sultan and the Tungku Ampuan, after which the Malay address was presented. His Excellency and Lady Clifford returned to Kuala Lumpur by car in the evening, and yesterday they proceeded to Seremban, for the ceremonies of welcome there.

CHATTER FROM CHINA.

[By Y. Curtis.]

"Tell me about life in China." This request was one of many contained in my last mail from Home, so, endeavouring to be a good friend, I made the attempt, but found it a somewhat difficult job. Surely the pen of a Conrad is needed to describe adequately the things that happen here!

Piracy and rapine on the high seas, kidnappings and ransoms, opium smuggling, typhoon scares, and earthquakes, only heard of when they are months old.

There is material here for many books and more thrills, yet we Britishers, forsooth! flock to the Pictures to get one of the latter. This truly British characteristic of ignoring the big things of life, and concerning ourselves over small ones, is borne out here to no small extent.

We are apparently much more interested in a group of Americans "doing" the place—the men's hatchet-like faces, huge cigars and huge goggles, their usually spare frames hung round with paraphernalia of camera and binoculars; their women-kind sumptuously be-ringed (for safety's sake, doubtless) and be-brooded, vivacious, sparkling and appreciative—than we are in anything that really matters. No wonder the British are difficult of understanding by other more expressive races!

One sight I endeavoured to describe in my reply to my friend at Home—that of a contrast. Here in this aggregate of shipping, which forms the moving life of Hongkong harbour, are battleships proclaiming England's might, cheek by jowl with ancient Chinese junks, whose sails of canvas—of canvas it be—are most wonderfully and patiently patched. Which, one wonders, is the original bit of sail?

Do these ancient junks typify life in China where most are apparently content to rest on what is surely an unsure foundation for modern prosperity; that is, age old Dynasties and their customs.

That these latter are changing there is no doubt, judging by everyday signs around us. But it takes time, and meanwhile, in essaying to describe life in China to-day, these happenings such as piracy and smuggling, these incongruous contrasts in Hongkong harbour, and the changes taking place among the Chinese peoples must, I think, be given their place in the description.

LOCAL CHINESE WILL.

ESTATE DIVIDED AMONG FOUR SONS.

Estate in the Colony to the value of \$97,000 has been left by Lau Tin-piu, alias Lau Chiu-tsun, alias Lau Kwan-hon, late of No. 5, Sai Woo Lane, a sharks' fins dealer, who died at that address on March 5 this year.

Probate of the will has been granted to his widow, Lu Shi, and his eldest son Lau Yung-yan, both living at No. 8, Sai Woo Lane.

The will directs that when the youngest son reaches the age of 21 the estate shall be divided into five shares to be allotted to his four sons, the eldest son to receive two shares, and the others one each.

VILLAGE RAIDED.

A BORDER DISTRICT INCIDENT.

Reports of an attempted armed robbery near Takuling, in the Shum Chun district, were received at the Central Police station this morning, but so far no details are available.

From what can be gathered, it seems that twenty armed men raided a farm but left without stealing anything, apparently having been disturbed in their work. A man named Ho Cheuk has been wounded.

The robbery took place at 1.50 this morning, according to information received by telephone. Takuling, it may be added, is in British Territory.

ALLEGED THEFT.

ANOTHER N.A.A.F.I. CASE.

A bar boy employed at the N.A.A.F.I. Institute at the Leather Factory, at Kowloon City, was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's this morning with the theft of a \$1 note.

It was stated that Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist had been instructed to prosecute while Messrs. Lee and Russ were defending.

The case was adjourned till Monday morning, the defendant being allowed bail in the sum of \$200.

The Very Idea!

A man lay in the road surrounded by what was originally a motor car. His face was cut and his clothes were torn. The car was a total wreck.

A passing vehicle stopped and a man got out. Leaning over the prostrate man, he asked, "Have an accident?"

Faintly the reply reached him, "No, thanks. Just had one."

Bob Jenks upon his wedding day was a most excited creature; He handed his bride the marriage fee, And tried to kiss the preacher.

One of the best eclipse stories comes from the United States.

Some years ago the University of Pennsylvania sent an expedition down South to observe a solar eclipse. The day before the event one of its members said to an old darkey belonging to the household where he was staying—

"Tom, if you will watch your chickens to-morrow morning you'll find that they'll all go to roost at eleven o'clock."

Tom was sceptical, but at the hour mentioned everything happened as predicted. His amazement knew no bounds, and he eagerly sought out the astronomer for an explanation.

"Perfessor," said he, "how long ago did you know dem chickens would go to roost?" "About a year ago," replied the professor smilingly. "Well, of dat don't beat all!" was the darkey's comment. "Perfessor, a year ago dem chickens wasn't even hatch-ed!"

Mr. Justice Eve, construing a solicitor's will in the Chancery Division: It is my experience that solicitors are so astute in looking after other people's business that they often sadly neglect their own.

Willisden lodging-house keeper: You don't expect to find angels in common lodging houses; so when I saw him making for me I threw a kettle of water at him, just to get in first.

At Willisden an applicant pleaded: Cannot you issue a summons to make my neighbour answer a few questions? Magistrate: No, we have no machinery for extracting answers to questions.

Solicitor at Bow County Court: Will you swear that what your wife says is true? Man, hastily: That I certainly will not.

East Ham debtor: People worry you to death to pay, more especially when they know that you have nothing to pay with. Woman at Thames court: I have no peace owing to the behaviour of my neighbours. Mr. Cairns, magistrate: Take no notice. The eclipse is over, and we shall have peace now.

Now that the Mississippi floods are abating, it is probable that the American papers are making statistical comparisons with the original inundation of Noah. The Biblical story is more definite as to depth ("fifteen cubits"), which is about twenty-five feet, than acreage; but the whole world of the Hebrew imagination was not a very large area, and the theory that the original Flood was the breaking of the Mediterranean into its present basin may give the American inquiries something to work on. But Dayton, of course, cannot be expected to abate an inch of the traditional dimensions of the Noachic Deluge.

A delightful blue-eyed little girl captivated everyone on her arrival with her parents at a seaside boarding-house not 100 miles from London the other day. Elderly maiden ladies petted and pampered her, but the golden-haired cherub was strangely shy and refused to be drawn into conversation—such charming modesty!

But at the luncheon table she suddenly found her tongue as the fruit salad appeared on the table and inquired abruptly, "What sort of muck is this, Daddy?"

Englishmen dislike the hunting of heretical hares.—The Rev. E. L. Macasey.

Our danger is not from a dead Lenin, but from a live Baldwin.—Mr. Lloyd George.

The power of Parliament is greater than that of an Emperor or a Mussolini.—Mr. Ben Tillet.

NOVEL ADVERTISING.

AN ORIGINAL IDEA.

An advertisement, which has attracted considerable attention, appears on page 8 to-day, showing, as it does, a huge screen stretched across the Des Voeux Road between the Post Office Building and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's premises. The wording thereon draws attention to Whitenway's sale, and some people are apparently wondering when the screen was erected and the photograph taken! The idea is most original, and the firm is to be congratulated on its effectiveness.

IN CANTON DAY BY DAY.

STRENGTHENING MILITARY FORCES.

ONLY A FEW LOCALS.

Canton, Aug. 4. In view of the reign of terror in Canton and the frequent rumours of "Red" uprising, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has decided to strengthen the forces of his generals in Kwangtung. According to a report from Nanking, General Chin Ta-kwan and General Fong Ting-ying will be promoted to be Army Commanders. This means they will have more troops under their command.

Both generals are Chekiang men and loyal supporters of the Nanking Government. General Shi Ngok, another subordinate of Marshal Chiang, is busy recruiting more men. There are at present 60,000 troops in Kwangtung. About 3,000 of these soldiers are Cantonese, and most of the remainder hail from Chekiang, Kwangsi and Yunnan.

Foreign Office.

It is understood that Mr. Chan Cheung-look will soon assume his post as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. He was appointed by the Nanking Government, being a close friend of Dr. C. C. Wu. The delay in taking office is due to the fact that Mr. Chan wishes to be assured of the support of Canton officials, especially General Li Chai-sum. He has now seen many of the high officials here and will be installed sometime this month.

Mr. Chan is a Cantonese and holds a law degree from an American university.

Whampoa Academy.

The Military Academy at Whampoa has just turned out about 500 graduates, all of whom have left for Nanking for military service. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek badly needs these cadets to fill in the gaps in his army in order to replace those who died on the Shanghai front.

The Seal of the Academy has been removed to Nanking where another academy will be organized. The one in Whampoa will be used for preliminary training only.

OBITUARY.

FAMOUS IRISH POLITICIAN.

London, Aug. 4. Mr. John Dillon, the Irish politician, died to-day while undergoing an operation in a London nursing home.—*Reuter*.

Mr. Dillon was born in 1851 and after being educated at Dublin Roman Catholic University took a medical degree. He entered Parliament in 1880 and at first was a strong supporter of Parnell. He was more than once arrested under the Coercion Act and was a prime mover in the campaign to make tenants pay rents to the National League instead of to the landlords. He was arrested in 1886 for receiving rents on Lord Clanricarde's estate, and was again imprisoned in 1888. On his release he went to Australia and New Zealand to collect funds for the Nationalist Party.

He was again arrested on his return, but was allowed to go to America. He returned to Ireland, spent a further period in gaol and then, together with W. O'Brien, declared against Parnell.

He became chairman of the party in 1896. In the following year he opposed an address to Queen Victoria on the ground that her reign had not been a blessing to Ireland.

During the Great War, although he had been critical of increased naval expenditure he favoured Ireland taking part in the struggle with Germany. After the Dublin rebellion he accused the Government of wounding the word "Nationalist" in a sea of blood and said that Sir J. Maxwell's military methods had done more to spread disaffection amongst the Sinn Féiners. He criticised the Government's Irish policy, but the violence of his language did not save him from the vengeance of Sinn Féin and with almost all the Nationalists he lost his seat at the general election of 1918.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate General here has received the following telegram from the Manila Observatory:

Cyclone or Typhoon in Pacific Ocean, about half-way between the Mariana Islands and Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE TROOPS.

ENJOYABLE CONCERT AND DANCING DISPLAY.

There was a crowded "house" at the "Better Ole," Kowloon, last evening, when the Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Sub-Committee staged another of their very successful entertainments for the troops. Last night's show included a dancing display, with dances arranged by Miss Daisy O'Keefe, and carried out by her pupils, and the result was a specially enjoyable evening.

The six "What Nots," who have already made their bow to a theatre audience, gave two numbers of jazz, and Mr. Jack Anstis contributed songs and clever Charlestoning. They contributed the opening item of the programme, and their turn was followed by vocal items by one of the members of the troupe, Surg. Lt. Bradfield, who was deservedly encored.

Miss O'Keefe's pupils then gave the first of their dances, "A Japanese Fan Dance," in which the following took part, Norma May, Betty Spaulding, Dorothy Tolan, Muriel Gubbay, Betty Clemo, Betty Pestonji, Ethel Minney, Marian Bryson, Lorna Tolan, Thelma May, Bella Pestonji, Millicent Suiter, Irene Butler and Ann Tolan.

The costumes and posing were greatly appreciated by the Service men, and the dance had to be repeated on insistent calls.

Mrs. H. Minney followed with a song, "Lilac Time," and her charming voice captivated the audience, who demanded an encore.

A humorous song-patter by Mr. V. C. Labrum, whose appearance in comic garb greatly pleased the men, and a clever exposition of the Irish jig by Miss Marian Bryson, who made a great hit with the audience, concluded the first part of the programme.

After the "What Nots" had again appeared, and Surg. Lt. Bradfield had contributed another two fine songs, the "Dancing Dolls" gave a dance in special costume and with appropriate action representing the jointed-limb movements of old-fashioned dolls. It was something entirely new to Hongkong, and worthy of a more ambitious stage. Those taking part were, Norma May, Dorothy Tolan, Betty Pestonji, and Betty Spaulding.

Another delightful song by Mrs. Minney, "Rackety Coo," and encore, was followed by more of Mr. Labrum's very acceptable humour, and then the final item was given, "Jazz," a dance by Marian Bryson, Lorna Tolan, Millicent Suiter, Ann Tolan, Betty Clemo, and Bella Pestonji, which was repeated in response to persistent applause.

A word is due to the accompanists, who bore a share of the labour towards a successful end. These were Mrs. R. Pestonji, Mrs. Suiter, and Mr. W. E. Fleming.

At the conclusion, Mr. J. H. Hunt, on behalf of the committee, expressed their appreciation of the contributions by Miss O'Keefe in arranging the dances and Mr. Anstis in bringing his jazz troupe to the show, and called for three cheers for them both, which were heartily given.

CHINESE MUSIC.

A CHAT WITH MOISEWITSCH.

So many of the world-famous artists who have come to the Far East have so quickly departed that there has not been the necessary time for them to study Oriental music. The great Godowsky, during his last sojourn in Java, confessed himself thrilled by the never before heard music of the weird, yet enchanting music of the gamelan, or native orchestra. Benno Moiseiwitsch, the great pianist who is to give two concerts at the Theatre Royal on Saturday and Monday, interests us when he says that in one of his forthright public appearances he is giving two items with a Chinese motif—"A Flirtation in a Chinese Garden" and "Rush Hour in Hongkong." The first, apparently, is a delicate and seductive composition with an oriental background and the second, we are told, is a musical translation of what it is like at the rush hours of the day in Hongkong.

Mr. Moiseiwitsch states that these two compositions are by an American named Chasins, and are as far as he knows, very characteristic of Chinese music. There is a certain Chinese element in the two pieces, but it is Chinese music as heard by western ears, and, of course, he might change his opinion after he has had an opportunity of hearing Chinese music as it is played in its own land.

With the exception of one or two Chinese gramophone records he has never had real contact with Chinese music and he hopes while in this Colony to be able to study it closer to find out how it compares with western music.

POPULATION GROWTH AT SINGAPORE.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS' VITAL STATISTICS.

DEATHS FROM MALARIA.

According to the annual report of the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths for 1926, the estimated population racially and collectively of the Straits Settlements for the year was as follows:—Europeans 10,278; Eurasians 9,389; Chinese, 594,142; Malays 266,209; Indians 135,026; other nationalities, 10,291; Total 1,025,835. This compares with a total of 994,266 in 1925 and 960,952 in 1924.

The number of births registered throughout the Colony during the year 1926 was 33,594 (males 17,482 and females 16,212) as against 31,665 (males 15,444 and females 16,221) in the previous year; this represents a crude birth-rate of 32.85 per thousand persons living, as compared with 31.38 in 1925 and 32.29 in 1924.

The highest birth-rate according to nationalities was 41.19 per thousand of population amongst Malays, the Chinese coming next with a ratio of 32.50 per thousand of population.

The Malaria Outbreak.

The deaths from all causes in 1926 were 32,633 (males 21,265 and females 11,368). The deaths exceeded the births in Singapore and Penang. Exceptionally hot and dry weather was experienced from March to August and led to a great increase in deaths from malaria, from pneumonia and from bowel diseases, and to a rise in the infantile mortality. The crude death rate, 31.81 per thousand, though below the average of 32.35 per thousand for the last ten years, was the highest since 1920 whereas the death-rate for 1925, 27.26 per thousand, was the lowest on record. In 1911, which approached 1926 in dryness, the death-rate for the year was 45.46 per thousand. But for the preventive measures which have been steadily carried out since 1920, the death-rate might have been considerably higher.

The highest weekly death-rate in Singapore was 43.54 per thousand recorded in the week ending June 12th, 1926. The highest racial death-rate was classed under Chinese with a ratio of 33.46 per thousand of population, the Malays coming next with a ratio of 31.25 per thousand.

Causes of Deaths.

Dangerous infectious diseases contributed seven deaths from plague, 16 deaths from smallpox, 116 deaths from cholera and 9 deaths from cerebro spinal fever. Of the deaths from cholera 102 occurred amongst the passengers in the quarantine stations, who had not yet landed in the Colony. The pneumonias caused 2,807 deaths as against 2,009 in 1925. Only 183 deaths were recorded as due to influenza.

Beri-beri accounted for 1,098 deaths as against 957, 904 and 1,388 in the years 1925, 1924 and 1923.

Malaria was responsible for 6,452 deaths as against 4,209 in 1925, while fever unclassified accounted for 2,662 deaths against 2,276 in 1925.

The increased prevalence of malaria was due to the deficient rainfall which left many anopheline breeding grounds unflushed, enabling larvae to come to maturity.

Dysentery caused 1,015 deaths as against 855 in 1925. 1,379 deaths were registered as due to diarrhoea and enteritis as against 1,043 deaths in 1925.

MR. GEORGE HOGG LEAVING.

ON TRANSFER TO SHANGHAI.

Mr. George Hogg, the manager of the local branch of the National City Bank of New York (International Banking Corporation) is leaving the Colony about the middle of next month to take charge of the Shanghai branch of the bank.

His position in Hongkong will be taken by Mr. R. M. McLay who left Singapore in company with Mrs. McLay last week-end on the Dovanna. Mr. McLay is passing through the Colony on the Dovanna and will return to Hongkong from Shanghai in about a fortnight.

Mr. Hogg is an old resident in the Colony and is especially well-known for his work in connexion with St. John's Cathedral. He acted as honorary treasurer for some time. Other of his interests have been the Peak Club and St. Andrew's Society, being a committee member of both organizations at one period.

TYPHOON CASUALTY REPORTED.

BELATED ACCOUNT FROM A SURVIVOR.

At the Harbour Office this morning, Li Hing, the master of a fishing boat, gave details of the loss of his vessel, together with information which seemingly points to the destruction of a small fishing fleet during the recent typhoon.

Li Hing states that he comes from the village of Kip Shek, and on April 4, he, with his two brothers, Li Sing and Li Heung, left in their boat for the fishing grounds off Ah Chau, accompanied by five other fishing craft.

At 8 p.m. on July 24, they encountered a typhoon when in the vicinity of Tsim Rock, south of Ping Hai. The junk was overturned, and Li Hing kept himself afloat by clinging to a hole in the stern of the capsized craft. He was picked up on the following day about 10 a.m., by a Hongkong junk, and was brought back to the Colony on August 1. He had not made an earlier report he said, as he was not conversant with the procedure.

The survivor states that he has no knowledge of what happened to his two brothers and the remaining vessels of the fleet.

The case of Li Hing has been reported to the Tung Wah, the fisherman now being destitute. The value of the fishing boat is assessed at \$100, while the sinking involved the loss of a certain amount of piece-goods and miscellaneous stores, which were carried for the purpose of trading in the interior.

YESTERDAY'S FESTIVAL.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

A beautiful love-legend, which might have been taken from the pages of some western fairy-book but for the characteristic Chinese background, was yesterday commemorated throughout the Colony by the Chinese population. Termed the fete of the Double Seven, i.e., the seventh day of the seventh moon, it is an enchanting expression of old Chinese folklore, dealing with the romantic love-story of the Cowherd and the Princess, and the many vicissitudes which intervened between them and the realisation of their hopes. And finally, the working of an unkind fate which decreed that they were to meet only once a year on opposite banks of a river, over which they joined hands after traversing a difficult bridge spanned by friendly magpies—the Milky Way.

The celebrations yesterday were mostly of an al-fresco nature, joss-services being carried out for preference in the streets and on the roofs of houses. This was also a day when Chinese maidens found in the legend a beautiful expression of their yearnings, and in consequence the streets and chief centres of festivities were made bright by the appearance of Chinese girls in their most beautiful silks.

At the Sincere Roof Garden a number of beautiful and curious Chinese figures are to be seen on exhibition in connexion with the festival. Of particular interest are the presentations of figures and scenes in Chinese mythology, whilst a group showing the petals of a large lotus falling back to reveal a fairy-maiden inside will be much admired for its charming interpretation of a beautiful idea.

Elsewhere, at the Lee Gardens and other places of amusement, crowds gathered until a late hour.

COURT-INTERPRETER PROSECUTES.

CLOTHES STOLEN FROM ROOM DURING NIGHT.

Mr. Ip Tin-sang, the Chinese interpreter at the Kowloon Magistracy, prosecuted three Chinese before Mr. W. Schofield this morning, on charges of larceny of four articles of clothing and a pair of gold cuff links, which were alleged to have been taken from the complainant's residence, No. 448, Nathan Road, by means of a bamboo pole.

The theft occurred during the early hours of yesterday morning, and following a report made by the complainant the defendants were arrested with the stolen property in their possession. It was alleged that the clothes were extracted through a window, the men using a bamboo pole.

The first defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour on the larceny charge, and the second to one month on an alternative charge of receiving stolen property. The third, against whom there was no evidence offered, was discharged.

DAY BY DAY.

The local weather forecast up to noon to-morrow, issued by the Royal Observatory, is: S. or variable winds, light; fine.

The French cruiser Primauguet, which has been an interesting object in the harbour, is sailing to-morrow on its way to Shanghai.

A social gathering will be held in the St. John's Cathedral Hall on Sunday, after evensong, a cordial invitation to which is extended to all Service men and others.

The mail from Home via Suez, dated London July 7, by s.s. Dovanna, consisted of 615 bags and 14 bags of parcels. The ship berthed at Kowloon at 1.30 p.m. and the mail was distributed at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The following ships are expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day:—Tijliwang, West Orowa, Tilsondari, Gleniffer, Zama, Katori Maru, Roka Maru, Honolulu Maru, Tokushima Maru, Nanyang, Devanha, Cremer, Oakbank, Kashgar, Katsang, President Jackson, Yangtze, Tonkin, Myrmidon, Tanda and Karimoon.

SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

SYMPATHY WITH MEN IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 4. Thousands waiting in the streets snapped up special editions of the newspapers publishing the decision in the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

A sympathy strike with the condemned men has started at Rosario, and two business establishments have been attacked. A general strike is expected there at any moment if clemency be refused.—*Reuter's American Service*.

BAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME FOR KOWLOON DOCK.

On Sunday afternoon the band of the 2nd Batt. Welch Regiment will play on the bathing-bench at Kowloon Dock, when the following will be the programme:—

March Silver Trumpets.
Overture Poet and Peasant.
Selection The Mikado.
Moroccan In a Monastery Garden.
Fox Trot I can't get over a Girl like you.
Waltz I love the moon.
Selection Rose Marie.
Melodie Un Peu d'Amour.
Three Dances, Nell Gwyn.
Selection of Welsh Airs.
Regimental Marches.—Land of My Fathers, The Lincolnshire Poacher, and Ap. Shenkin.

STROKES FOR SNATCHER.

MAKES A LYING EXCUSE.

Whilst gazing at a marionette show arranged for the celebration of the festival of the seven sisters in Water Street, a Chinese maid-servant, who was carrying a baby on her arm, saw a man walk up to her and snatch a gold-mounted rattan bangle which the child was wearing. The maid-servant shouted "thief" and "snatcher" and a Chinese detective who was standing near-by promptly seized the man.

The man was charged before Major C. Willson this morning and was sentenced to six months' hard labour and ten strokes of the birch. He pleaded that he was being wrongly accused and that he was perfectly innocent and knew nothing of the affair until he was arrested.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

1. What is an alpenstock?
2. What is a theodolite?
3. In whose reign was the Doomsday Book compiled?
4. What is the capacity of a firkin?
5. Who composed the "Marseillaise," and in what year?
6. What is a bump-ball in cricket?
7. How long did the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 last?
8. When were the Welsh Guards formed?
9. Who originated the loganberry, and how is it formed?
10. How did the officers' Sam Browne belt get its name?
11. What is a corduroy road?
12. What is a decimal fraction?

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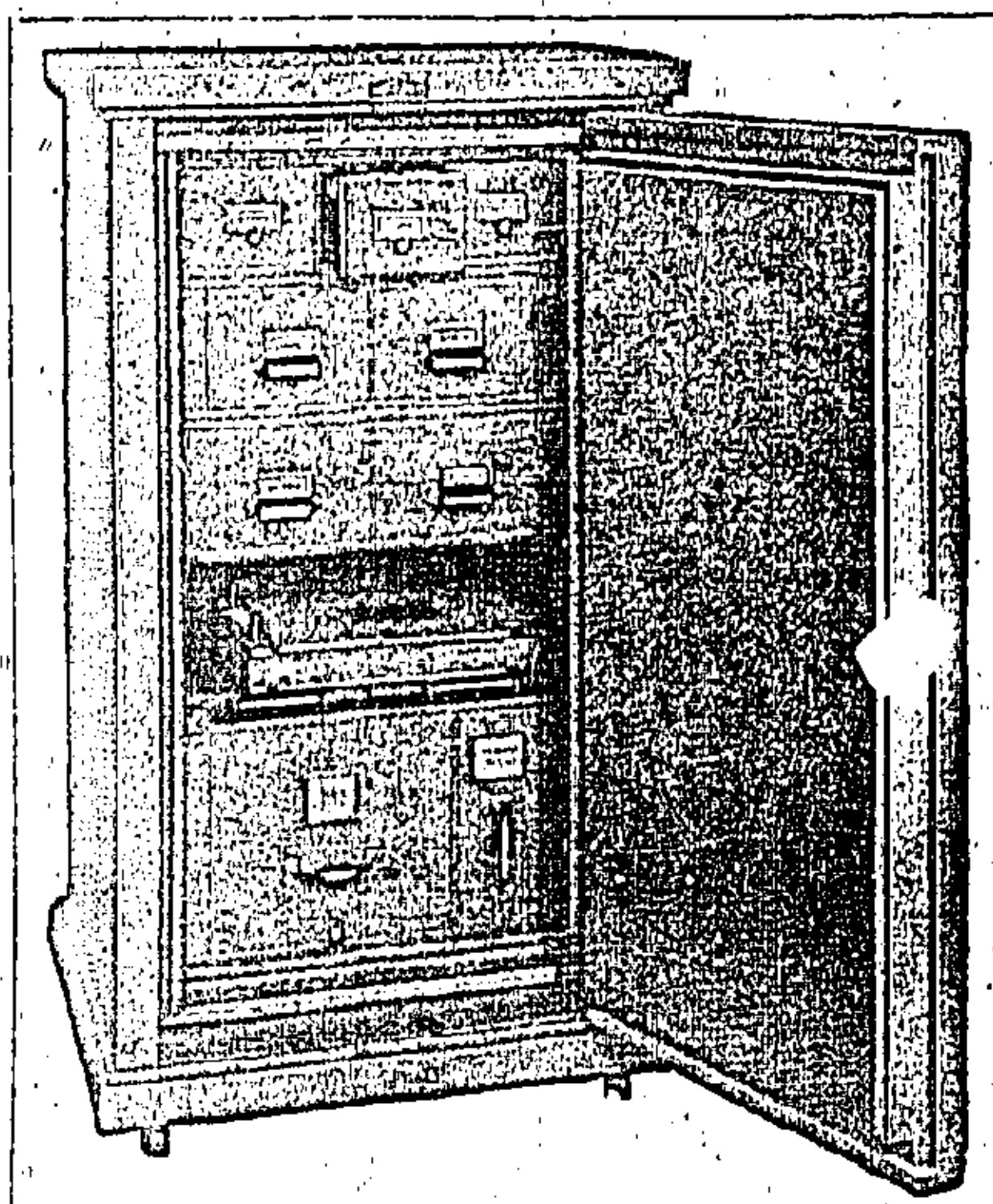
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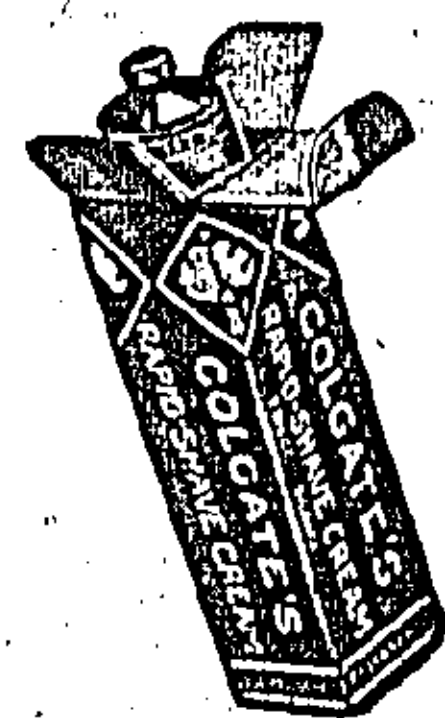
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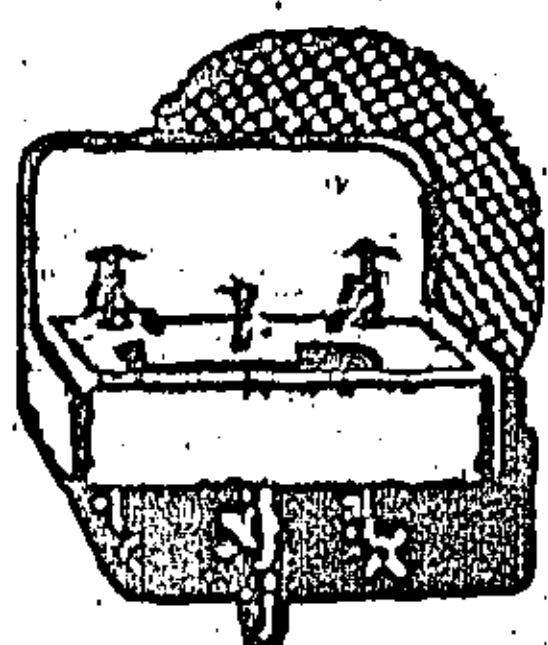
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COUNTY CRICKET.

KENT'S DECISIVE WIN.

London, Aug. 4.
At Canterbury Kent scored a decisive victory over Notts, winning by an innings and 115 runs. This was mainly due to a splendid effort by J. Bryan, who compiled 134, and to the deadly bowling of Freeman, who captured altogether 11 wickets for 91 runs. The scores were:

Kent: 370.
Notts: 116 and 139.

For Notts, S. Staples did some effective trundling, bearing the brunt of the attack, and taking 9 wickets for 141 runs. When Notts went in, Freeman captured 6 for 57, and when they followed on he did even better, taking 5 for 45. —*Reuter.*

PING-PONG.

TWO PRACTICE GAMES.

Since the formation of the Hongkong Ping-Pong League, the many clubs and societies interested in the game have been practising hard, each aiming at the championship. For sake of training the players, the Wah Yan Old Boys' Union will meet the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in a friendly match on Saturday, at 2 p.m. in the Union.

And, subject to the turning up of the players from the St. Peter's Church Young Men's Union will have a return Ping-Pong match with the Club on the same day, at 7 p.m. in the same place. The players representing the Union are:—Ng Tai Ping, Wong Tung Hoi, Ng Tin Fong, Chow Man Ching, Wong Mung Fay, and Chan Wai Ming. —*Contributed.*

GOLFER DOES A HOLE IN NOTHING NET.

A hole in nothing net was recorded during a bogey competition at Walton Heath recently when Col. Fletcher (13) holed his tee shot at the fifth, where he received a stroke.

GIRLS OF 2,000 YEARS AGO.

RICH DRESS ORNAMENTS IN FAMILY TOMB.

Discoveries made on the site of the ancient city of Populonia, in Etruria, prior to the fall of this great mysterious people, was far richer than even in the later Imperial Roman times.

In a colossal dwelling tomb have been found costly dress decorations. These are not of tinzel or bronze, but of solid gold, with designs as clear and beautiful as when they were placed in the tomb over 2,000 years ago. These ornaments still have the holes in the four corners, by which they were sewn on the garments, while designs on vases which have also been unearthed show that the dresses were rich in folds and pleats.

No inscription has been found identifying the tomb as that of any special family, but its construction shows that it was used for the entombment of a very important man and his family.

There have been found sepulchral objects, which belonged to three persons—the man, his wife and child.

'Girl's Nail File.

In the woman's tomb, beside the usual votive sepulchral offerings, there are:

Gold plaques, which adorned her dress.
Buttons of gold and blue glass.
A silver scarab, finely chiseled, representing a goddess.
Toilet articles, one resembling a nail file, with an ear cleaner at the other end.
Alabaster perfume bottle.
Links of a chain.
Pendants carved in amber representing women's heads with a quaint headdress and bangles.
Vases of exquisite workmanship.
Lamp of odd design.

In the man's tomb there were a lance, spurs of bronze, a seal ring, and bronze ornaments, the use of which have not been discovered.

In the child's tomb was the cup, the plant and the vase, which evidently belong to her. Important bronze votive pieces were also discovered close by. Until recently little was known of Populonia, a city which was old when Pliny was young, and which Virgil mentions in his tenth book of the Aeneid, as having sent to the assistance of Aeneas 600 men, whereas Elba only sent half that number. Livy, too, mentions its greatness.

HONOURED GUEST.

(Continued from Page 1.)

forerunner of higher honours to come.—(Cheers).

So far my allusions to our honoured guest have mainly been in relation to his official activities. In speaking of him from the more intimate view-point of friendship I feel I cannot dissociate him from the gracious lady, his wife, who we are delighted to see here this evening. Since Mrs. Southern came to our midst, I venture to think that there has not been a single charitable object, a single worthy movement, which has not been benefited by her practical encouragement and untiring support. A charming personality who sees visions and dreams dreams, she has given us some delightful mental pictures in her "From Groves of Palm" and other descriptive writings. If her realistic pen-picture of a foggy night at the Peak, recently published in the Hongkong Daily Press, made me realise, as I never adequately realised before, what an indescribably dreary and nasty place the Peak can be, her other article published in the same paper certainly enabled me to appreciate, more than I ever did before, the magical enchantment and wondrous beauty of Hongkong under more favourable atmospheric conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. Southern possess to a remarkable degree that rare but rather undefinable quality which perhaps can best be described as genius for friendship. (Cheers). In spite of the comparatively short period of their stay in the Colony their friends here are already legion. Ever courteous and cheery, sincere and sympathetic, they have taken Hongkong by storm. May they remain long with us, for the Colony is brighter and richer by their presence.—(Cheers).

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you all to rise and join with me in drinking a bumper to the health of Mr. and Mrs. Southern, wishing them long life, happiness and prosperity.—(Cheers).

The Colonial Secretary's Reply.

The Hon. Mr. Southern, replying, said he was overwhelmed by the warmth of the reception that had been given to his wife and himself, and that the bare English words "thank you" sounded a very chilling response to such a warm and heartening welcome. The cold English language needed some of the wealth of imagery of the Oriental tongue adequately to express his feelings that evening.

When he received Sir Robert's kind invitation to a dinner given by his Chinese friends, he imagined a small gathering where his health might perhaps be drunk to a speech consisting of "Well, here's luck!"—with a reply equally short to follow. He had not imagined so large and representative a gathering or a speech of eulogy such as Sir Robert had given them that evening. When he realised what he was in for, he was tempted to go to his friend Dr. Black and get himself inoculated with one of those patent poisons which would have incapacitated him from attending, but he was dissuaded by his wife from this cowardly course.

Sir Robert was generous to himself, but not of course in what he had said about his wife. It was not too generous about her to whom he owed a debt which he would never be able to repay.

He had read with interest of the dinners given to his friends Sir Joseph Kemp and Dr. Kotewall. He had noticed how the people of Hongkong valued their old friends, and rejoiced in the recognition of their virtues; but he thought that he and his wife were "one up" on Sir Joseph and Dr. Kotewall, for whereas they all had long acquaintance with Sir Joseph's and Dr. Kotewall's good qualities, they were taking his wife and himself largely on trust. They came among them as strangers, and they took them in, into their innermost friendship, naked, metaphorically speaking, as folk coming from the Tropics to face their bitter winter winds, and they clothed them in padded garments; hungry, and see what a feast had been provided for them.

A Time of Difficulties.

He had come among them unfortunately at a time of difficulty and stress. Work had engulfed him from the day of his arrival, and he had yet to taste the delights of Hongkong when all was at peace and prosperous, when markets boomed and money flowed, and work was only a pleasant interlude between a morning walk and an evening bath. Such delights he might have known had his fate been otherwise, for when it was his lot 23 years ago to choose what Colony he would go to, he selected Hongkong, only to find that the superman of that day refused to share their pleasures with any newcomer; and as there was no vacancy in Hongkong, he had to be content with the next best place, Ceylon. There, he said, all his good resolutions had failed. He had been warned when he

PROTESTANT CEMETERY DESECRATION.

A BANGKOK OUTRAGE.

Bangkok, July 23.
A good deal of indignation has been aroused by an act of desecration which has taken place at the Protestant Cemetery during the week. The grave of the German Charge d'Affaires (Mr. K. Zobel), which lies close to the monument erected to the memory of the German mariners who died in Bangkok and at sea, and was erected by the long defunct Concordia Club, has been sadly interfered with. Following the interment, a handsome bronze cover extending the whole length of the grave, and bearing an inscription to the memory of the deceased was made in Germany and sent out to be placed in position over the grave. The whole memorial is of a very massive character, and the bronze could not have been moved without a considerable amount of labour. The grave is situated close to the river's edge, and it is assumed that the ghouls who stole the bronze came and departed by boat. Formerly the cemetery keeper's residence was on the water's edge but when the cemetery was enlarged this house was removed to the other end of the ground, and adjoining the main road. In the war years when iron was at unheard of prices it is stated that there were found people willing to steal the chains placed around memorials in the cemetery for the sake of the metal, but this the first occasion we believe when a grave itself has been actually desecrated. Up-country in the days when the railway was forcing its way through the primeval jungle, there were many such incidents, and one unfortunate engineer's corpse was dug four times by Chinese coolies, until at last the deceased's friends sent the remains down to Bangkok for burial in the Protestant Cemetery.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

TRIED TO HANG HIMSELF IN COURT.

A Chinese attempted to commit suicide in a waiting room in the Police Court building at Singapore last Thursday, by strangling himself with a rope tied to a shutter attachment not five feet from the ground, and was cut down at about 9 a.m. in an unconscious condition by a Court peon.

The rope being tied quite close to the floor, the would-be suicide had apparently tried to accomplish his purpose by getting as far from the wall as possible, facing away from it, and then throwing himself backwards.

He has not yet been identified, though an officer of the Court believes, from the description of the man, that he is a person who appeared before one of the magistrates with an application for a summons for assault.

left Ceylon never to mention the Colony he came from, as it was of no interest to the people of Hongkong,—but in spite of all his efforts, the name of Ceylon would keep escaping "the hedge of his teeth." So reprehensible did the habit become, that one of his astute co-slaves of the Secretariat was moved the other day to enter a patriotic, if slightly sarcastic, protest, and rightly so, for Hongkong had many good things to offer. Mr. Southern spoke of the beauty of Hongkong by day and by night—that was when you could see it which he said was about once a fortnight!—and of other attractions of Hongkong.

Various Fallacies.

He went on to say that he had been told various fallacies about Hongkong, before he arrived here—and by those who ought to know better. For instance that there were no trees in Hongkong, that there would be no speech-making, and that he would be able to enjoy the most glorious weather. He asked what could be said of or for the weather after the experience of the last three weeks? "If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers it shows he is a citizen of the world," said that if that were true, the people of Hongkong were citizens of the world indeed.

His wife and he were deeply sensible and appreciative of the warm welcome and many kindnesses they had received from all communities in Hongkong from the day of their arrival. He thanked them all most sincerely for this, and not the least for the generous welcome and enthusiastic reception they had received that evening. As Pepys said: "A good dinner and company that pleased me mightily." He gave them the toast, "Prosperity to Hongkong, and a speedy end to all their difficulties, including the bad weather." (Applause).

AMOKS AT SINGAPORE.

CHARGES OF MURDER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Two amoks appeared before the Third Police Magistrate at Singapore on Thursday.

The preliminary enquiry into charges of murder and attempted murder against Amiran bin Marina, the Javanese, who allegedly ran amok in High Street on July 2 last, wounding seven persons and killing one, has been fixed for August 10.

Chinese Amok.

August 5 has been fixed for the hearing of the preliminary enquiry into charges of attempted murder against Chia Ah Ming, who allegedly cut two persons in a High Street Chinese passenger lodging house on July 21 last.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1,060 s.
Chartered Bank, £20 n.
Mercantile A. & B., £32 n.
Mercantile C., £133 n.
P. and O., £49 b.
East Asia, \$68 n.

Marine Ins.

Canton Ins., \$620 s.
China Underwriters, \$80 n.
North China, Tls. 143 n.
Union Ins., \$279 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$35 n.

Fire Ins.

China Fire, \$210 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., 600 n.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$32 n.
Steamboats, \$32 n.
Tugs, \$110 n.
Indo-Chinas, (Prof.) \$30 n.
Sholl Trans., 92/- n.
Star Ferries, \$527 b.
Waterboats, \$16 90 b.

Refineries.

China Sugars, \$18 s.
Malabons, \$32 s.

Mining.

Bonguets, \$170 b.
Kailans, 45/- b.
Langkats, Tls. 19 n.
Shai Exploration, Tls. 34 n.
Shanghai Loans, Tls. 61 n.
Raubos, \$4 n.
Tronohs, 19/3 n.
Ural Caspians, 5/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$1137 s.
Whampoa Docks, 338 n.
Hongkows, Tls. 147 n.
Now Engineering, Tls. 5 n.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 91 n.
Lands, Hotels, etc.
H. and S. Hotels, \$6 90 n.
H. K. Lands, \$53.60 X. Div.
Realty, \$6 s.
Territorials, \$11 n.
Humphreys, \$124 n.
Princes Bldgs, \$89 n.
Rural Lands, \$11 n.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 7 35 n.
Oriental, Tls. 14 b.
Shai Cottons, Tls. 51 n.

Trams.

China Buses, Tls. 7 n.
Tramways, \$20.80 b.
Peak Trams, (old) \$15 s.
Singapore Trams, 11/- n.
Taxis, \$1 n.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$20 b.
Canton Ice, \$5 n.
Cements (Comb.), \$7 s.
China Lights, \$134 s.
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The latest sport in Wales is snail racing, and Penarth has given the lead by staging a "Derby" on the cliffs. Borrowed from the Far East, where it originated centuries ago, the sport, although not so speedy as greyhound racing, is fascinatingly uncertain, as the snails sometimes slumber en route. They are raced over a yard course, and jockeyed by touching their horns with grass stalks. The winning post is baited with wet ivy, and the snails painted with their owners' colours. The race sometimes lasts half an hour, and is proving popular in the mining valleys.

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IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS

BIGGEST BIRD SHOP IN WORLD.

BUSINESS THAT DEALS IN
WILD ANIMALS.

AND LENDS ELEPHANTS.

The famous naturalist's shop in the Tottenham Court Road, Chapman's, is being rebuilt. This is the shop that adds the shrill chirp and chatter of canaries, parrots, and an avianful of other pet birds, to swell the roar of buses thereabouts (says the London Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.)

The new place will be, they say, the biggest birdshop in the world. This extension is interesting as the proof of what Mr. Chapman reports, that the keeping of caged birds, whether for ornament or song, was never more general. It is not merely that the working man is fonder than ever of his canary (although a good average singer now costs about a pound), but the so-called politer classes are steady customers for the scores of varieties of gay tropical birds, such as the love-birds or the Mexican finch.

This shop is a great clearing-house for the gaudy creatures. If you look in you may chance to see the arrival of a pile of crates full of cheery little green and golden parakeets, warranted to speak nicely and show affection, or a cageful of very rare Nyassaland love-birds, fresh from the liner and still suspicious of London.

For a Century.

There has been a Chapman birdshop for about a century. The war robbed Hamburg of its position, as the chief entrepot place for the world animal trade, and it is now from London that the zone and private collections of the Continent and America are mainly supplied.

Chapman's has collectors in various parts of Africa and South America who are continually sending home miniature Noah's arks. The other day, for instance, they arrived a consignment of seventy female Abyssinian baboons, destined to end the bachelorhood of the inhabitants of the Monkey Hill at Regent's Park. These are hamadryas baboons the sacred monkey of ancient Egypt.

Another lot of 300 monkeys are going to make up the number in the House of 1000 Monkeys at Southey.

America, where there are seventy official zoos and scores of private collections, is perhaps the chief market for the exporters of wild animals. The dealer imports creatures of all sizes, from buffaloes to rats, and of all degrees of wildness from mild kangaroos that can be taught to box to the fierce but trainable Bengal tiger.

A curious branch of the trade is the hiring out of elephants, complete with Indian keeper, and other animals for special occasions such as exhibitions. The elephants in the Pageant of Empire at Wembley, for instance, were on loan.

ALSATIAN DOG DANGERS.

AUSTRALIAN GRAZIER'S
CONFERENCE.

At the joint conference of Australian graziers and wool-brokers at Adelaide it was announced that the estimated clip for the current season will be 2,250,000 bales, of which 1,220,000 will be auctioned before Christmas and the balance afterwards. The sales will open in Sydney on August 29 and in Adelaide on September 9, and the auctions all over Australia will end not later than April, 1928.

Sheep farmers throughout Australia are alarmed about the effect of Alsatian dogs upon the flocks, and the convention devoted some time to discussing necessary and urgent action. It passed a resolution to request the Federal Government to prohibit their importation and breeding. The delegates asserted that Alsatis are more destructive among sheep than dingoes or other breeds of dogs which have gone wild.

It is feared that Alsatis will cross with dingoes, and that their progeny is likely to be worse than wolves, and to inflict untold havoc upon the flocks.

Another menace feared by the industry is the legislation affecting large pastoral holdings which has been passed or proposed by certain Governments, and which, the graziers assert, is likely to cause the extinction of stud flocks, with a consequent decline in the present high standard of wool.

TRAPPED BY FIRE AT TELEPHONE.

LIFE LOST WAITING TO CALL
BRIGADE.

A dramatic telephone scene during a fire at Peckham had a tragic ending.

Trying to telephone to the fire brigade after fire had broken out in an office over a sawmill in Penarth-street, S.E., Alfred Earl, an accountant, was trapped and burnt to death.

An employee named A. Hewett said he made several unsuccessful attempts to induce Mr. Earl to leave his office and seek safety.

"I told him to come downstairs, but he said, 'Wait a minute. The fire was getting fiercer, and I dragged him towards the door, but he wouldn't come with me. I had to leave him, and only saved myself by jumping down the stairs as they were burning."

When Hewett got outside he and another man placed a ladder against the wall, but it was then too late to do anything.

When last seen alive Mr. Earl was standing at the window striving to break the iron bar outside.

"SATAN REBUKING SIN."

ROW IN HOUSE OF
COMMONS COMMITTEE.

LANSBURY TO THE FORE.

The sittings of the Commons Standing Committee, considering the Audit Bill, have all been unusually lively, and one resumption last month was no exception—with Mr. Lansbury again in the forefront. The purpose of the Bill is to amend the law with respect to the effect of surcharges by district auditors.

When the Committee met again, Sir Cyril Cobb, presiding, said the question of Clause 1—disqualification of persons surcharged more than £500—was still under discussion, Mr. George Lansbury having moved that it be omitted.

Mr. Attlee said his party were opposing this clause on the ground that it was unnecessary and was an entire innovation in our system of local Government. This Government had fallen into a kind of inverted Bolshevism, transferring power from elected representatives to appointed persons.

The Government was always appointing commissioners or some other civil servants to take away our rights.

Mr. Lansbury said: "I call attention to the fact that there is not a quorum present."

The chairman replied that there was. There were just 20 members, inclusive of Mr. Lansbury.

Mr. Lansbury: "There is not. I am going out—(laughter)—amid which he left the room."

Mr. Lansbury Comes Back.

At the moment, however, a Conservative member entered at the other door as though automatically, and Mr. Lansbury at once returned, amid further laughter.

Mr. Attlee then proceeded with his speech, and suggested that the best thing that could be done was to reject Clause No. 1 straight away and get rid of the whole thing. It was one of those petty excursions into class war comprising little raids on a political opponents, and was showing his party what methods they should employ when they get into power.

Miss Lawrence also supported the motion to omit Clause 1, pointing out that the district auditors were bound up entirely in the Ministry of Health, being appointed by the Minister and presumably liable to dismissal by him. Experience showed that they dealt differently with Conservative bodies and they could make it either a light case or a crushing one.

They in that Committee had had so severe a closure of this elaborate clause, which was of so much importance, that they had not been able to give adequate discussion to it.

The closure was then moved and carried by 22 votes to 9, and the clause passed by the same figures.

Woman M.P.'s Complaint.

At once a scene broke out. Miss Lawrence moved that the committee adjourn as a protest against the continual application of the closure. The chairman said he could not accept the motion. Miss Lawrence continued to stand and speak amid loud and increasing cries of "Order," while the chairman was also standing.

For five minutes or so this continued it being impossible owing to the general noise to hear what Miss Lawrence was saying.

Mr. Broad then also rose and asked whether it was not in order to move the adjournment of the committee till the House had had an opportunity of discussing the motion which was on the paper. (With regard to the conduct of the chairman.)

Mr. W. Paling said the Minister was treating the committee with contempt, and failing to treat the members with courtesy. What could they do for they were not going on sitting there under this treatment.

The chairman said he was not there to give advice to members. This was the seventh day of the sitting and there had been ample opportunity of discussion on clause one.

"Audacity and Impudence."

Mr. Lansbury during a very heated speech referred to the "audacity" of the chairman when he knew perfectly well what had taken place on other committees with the connivance of chairmen. The other side were too cowardly to deal with the matter down stairs. All they did was to sit quiet while this man (the chairman) sat hand in glove with the Minister (Sir Kingsley Wood) working on a time-table and acting in collusion.

The whole of these remarks, made by Mr. Lansbury in a loud voice, were accompanied by loud shouts of "Order." Mr. Lansbury continued that the chairman had

FRENCH NAVAL VI TO ENGLAND.

AN OFFICER'S IMPRESSION.

A young officer who was French destroyer Jaguar on the recent visit of the French warships to Portsmouth, and has since been detailed for duty here, has given me his impressions of the welcome given the French officers and men in England. His expression of opinion is clearly genuine and can be attributed to any desire to flatter British readers, since he had no knowledge that what he said might find its way to a British newspaper. Lieutenant said:

When we were sent to Portsmouth we had just returned from a three months' cruise in the Mediterranean and were somewhat tired. But from the first minute we stepped ashore we felt at home. The English people were so friendly and so kind. Our first sight was of the great white cliffs, and then the sea, when we saw the large steamers, each containing at least 500 civilian passengers, came out to meet us and greet us in the most friendly manner. Nobody, even among the officers, had ever seen that country, and it warmed our hearts. These boats turned back with us, and when we stepped off the ships they were joined by many boats, which steamed round us, while those on shore cheered and called out greetings to us. The great crowds of quays at Portsmouth and the warmth of the welcome awaited us showed that we were really among friends, and the Entente Cordiale was more a diplomatic formula.

Splendid Kindness.

During our stay this impression was reinforced. The kindness of everybody was splendid. I tell you that the men were fondly touched to see that entertainments were provided for us as well as for the officers. Ways until now our visits to foreign countries have been marked by a very wide difference between the reception for the officers and the treatment reserved for ranks. The English were first to treat our men as we were ourselves were treated.

The organization of the entertainments was marvellous. In fact, we were invited to a magnificent tournament at which each of us was provided with a programme, printed and in good French. I can imagine how welcome was to most of us, who do not understand English. By the articles, and even advertisements in the Portsmouth papers translated into French; it is nice to have thought of our trip to London, which were taken in 30 first-class motor-coaches, was a splendid piece of management. Our reception could not believe my eyes (ears!) when I saw the crowds seemed to greet us when we stepped out of Guildhall. I could not for hours about those few. To put it shortly, our men and ourselves were absolutely delighted with the trip, and I believe for all of us one of our dearest memories. All that has been said by the newspapers gives no faint idea of what it was, but it cannot convey the feeling that was at the bottom of it—that deep and true friendship existing between our two nations. To what the English people made feel.

the impudence to talk about discussion. (Loud cries of "down" and "Order.") The Satan rebuking sin. You Conservative members are masters of the art. You tell us how to do it (evidently ring to obstruction). You have it out here or downstairs you like. (Cries of "Oh down.") We are not going to allow the Minister and the Chairman to closure us like this.

When the scene subsided Clause 2 (appeals against decisions of Auditors) was taken for consideration.

Like the House of Lords

In the course of the discussion one of the Labour members, Jas. Hudson, said the policy was being pursued in the Bill was on the same principle that being taken with regard to the House of Lords. If he said, the object of the Government to weaken democracy, put more power in the hands of civil servants who were under control of the Ministers.

Yism was not concerned with the rights of the people. (Ironical cheers and laughter.) He only played tricks with the situation. (Loud laughter.) went on dodging, with the of the Chairman. (Roar of laughter and loud cries of "Order.")

Other points were considered and the Committee adjourned.



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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th
PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, Oct. 11th
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Aug. 23	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'brg-S'hampn Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'brg-S'hampn Oct. 11
Sept. 7	Seattle	Mauretania	Oct. 16	C'brg-S'hampn Oct. 21
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 23	C'brg-S'hampn Oct. 29
Sept. 21	Seattle	Berengaria	Oct. 29	C'brg-S'hampn Nov. 4
Oct. 5	San Francisco	Aquitania	Nov. 2	C'brg-S'hampn Nov. 8
Oct. 11	Seattle	Mauretania	Nov. 12	C'brg-S'hampn Nov. 18
Oct. 19	San Francisco	Olympic	Nov. 16	C'brg-S'hampn Nov. 22
Oct. 25	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 26	C'brg-S'hampn Dec. 2

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,
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"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE."

PRESIDENT PIERCE... Wed., August 10th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT ... Tuesday, Aug. 23rd
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st
PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, Oct. 5th
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—GENOA—MARSEILLES.
Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tues., Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON ... Tuesday, Oct. 11th, 6.00 a.m.
THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... August 8th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT ... Aug. 15th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Aug. 22nd, 6.00 p.m.
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STRAITS & Calcutta	Hossang	Tues. 9th Aug at 3 p.m.
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TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Hopsang	Wed. 10th Aug at 10 a.m.
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STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Wed. 17th Aug at 3 p.m.
OSAKA Amoy, Moji & Kobe	Namsang	Mon. 22nd Aug at 7 a.m.

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CHIMNEY SPLIT BY EXPLOSION.

HELD TOGETHER ONLY BY
BRICK CAP.

A massive chimney stack, towering 120ft. into the air, was riven from top to bottom by an explosion at the Homerton paint factory of Messrs. Lewis Berger and Sons, Ltd., recently.

The structure may collapse at any moment. All vehicular traffic in the neighbourhood has been diverted and police were on guard all night.

Only the cap of the stack remains intact, and this is holding the chimney together. It is of double brick, but should it give under the strain the chimney will fall and, in whatever direction it collapses, will hit buildings.

Opposite the factory is a row of houses, and the occupants, already alarmed by the terrific explosion which shook the street, were last night apprehensive of a gale springing up and bringing the stack down. Some of them had expressed their intention of remaining up all night.

Demolition Problem.

It is possible to see right through the cracks. There are two, several inches wide, extending down opposite sides of the chimney. It is considered impossible by experts for the structure to be demolished by ordinary means, for once the "cap" is removed the whole pile will give way.

"The only means of bringing it down," said a fire expert to a representative of *The Daily Chronicle*, "will be to 'strap' it with bands of steel and then fell it like a tree."

Two men were severely burned as a result of the explosion—James Copley, 32, of Balance-road, Homerton, and Arthur Winterflood, 38, of Richmond-road, Tottenham. A boy of 7, George Lewis, of Millbourne-street, Hackney, was knocked down by a fire engine and slightly injured.

An account of the explosion was given to a representative of the *Daily Chronicle* by Mrs. Standing, a widow, who lives opposite the factory.

"I was lying on the sofa in the front room," she said, "when there was a terrific bang and a vivid flash seemed to sweep right across my face."

"I saw flames coming from the rents in the stack and clouds of black smoke coming from the top. Afraid of what might happen next, people in the houses near by ran out and away from the factory to safety."

Used to Bombs.

"A number of the workmen live near by, and their wives came running up in alarm. I heard the factory fire alarm sounded, and in a very few minutes the fire brigade had arrived."

Mrs. Standing was in the bombed neighbourhood during the war, and saw the gasometer at Silvertown "go up" in the memorable explosion there.

Copley, one of the injured men, was working in the varnish-making shop when the explosion occurred. "Without any warning," he said, "there came a push of air, and an extraordinarily loud bang."

"For a minute or two I could hardly see, for the shop was filled with fumes blown back by the explosion."

Winterflood was working at the other side of the shop, and was burnt by hot oil on the back of the neck and hands.

SOME 500 MARRIAGES IN QUESTION.

PARSON CONVICTED OF
"HIGH IMPUDENCE."

New York, July 1.

The legality of some 500 marriages performed this year by the Rev. Richard P. Western, the so-called "marrying parson" of Elkton, Maryland, has been questioned, owing to his repudiation by the Methodist Church.

Convicted in 1921 by a jury composed of fellow clergymen of "high impudence and commercialising the solemn office of marriage," Western's orders were cancelled. He withdrew into voluntary retirement until the beginning of this year, when he reappeared at Elkton and began marrying couples who flock there for hasty weddings, which are permitted by the local statutes.

The town, located near Baltimore and Washington, proved to be an ideally situated Gretna Green. Western did a thriving trade until the Methodist superintendent and the bishop of the diocese united in an appeal to the authorities, who have started an investigation.

Western remains defiant, insisting that "the couples married by me are just as tightly married as anybody else. They have nothing to worry about."

HOURS OF WORK IN AUSTRALIA.

DISREGARD OF ECONOMIC
EFFECTS.

Adelaide, June 29.—By a majority of two to one the full Commonwealth Arbitration Court to-day refused the application from the Commonwealth, Victorian, South Australian, and Tasmanian Railways Commissioners to exclude the metal trades in the railway workshops from the legal 44-hour week.

Chief Justice Dethridge said that the judgment would probably not stand longer than one year, but if a shorter week were attended by diminished output the men would have to accept either means of obtaining sufficient output, including the pair system and payment by results, or the restoration of the 48-hour week. The reservoir of production must be kept well filled if it was to produce high wages, and one means was a properly-guarded system of payment by results. Employers had allowed the present unsatisfactory system of payments to continue while the 44-hour agitation gathered strength and scored notable victories. On the other hand, apparently, official trade unionism had been content to travel purblind in the rut it had made for itself. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia the 44-hour week had been granted to the whole of the railway services. He was inclined to think that this was neither just nor expedient, but it had not been shown in the present case that the principle offered any practical difficulty as applied to metal workers. Judge Beeby concurred.

Workers' Combines.

Judge Lukin, who dissented, said that there was now new evidence which threw light on the combination of workers to restrict output by setting the pace. As one union had frankly and definitely rejected the judgment of the Court, and as, without the voluntary assistance of the unions, payment by results would be a failure, he was strongly of the opinion that the Court should take no further steps to meet applications for the reduction of standard hours, and that the present orders, though now actually made, should be suspended until the unfair and unreasonable restrictions and limitations in the workshops ceased, until the determined opposition of the unions was withdrawn, and until a more conciliatory and favourable attitude was adopted. The 44-hours experiment would prove costly and dangerous. However, as his colleagues differed, the experiment must go on, whatever the outcome.

The Premier, Mr. Butler, in commenting on the judgment, said he was unable to see how it could equitably be refused to the railway service as a whole. Its application would mean an additional expenditure in South Australia of £500,000 a year. It was unfortunate for Australia that its industries were controlled by those who did not appear to consider economic effects, and the time was overdue for a review of the industrial position throughout Australia.

EX-M.P.'S CAR TREK ACROSS AFRICA.

NATIVE WHO SPOKE SIX
"LANGUAGES."

Mr. Frank Gray, ex-M.P. for Oxford and a former Liberal whip, who has crossed Africa in a motor-car from Lagos to Massawa, 3,800 miles, was entertained at luncheon at the Piccadilly Hotel by the Dunlop Rubber Company in mail week.

His crossing from the Atlantic to the Red Sea was not specially arranged. It was done on a stock car with a stock equipment, and showed what an ordinary British car could do. He averaged 65 miles a day.

"At no time did the car fail to stand the test," said Mr. Gray. "I took two native servants with me. One Bismarck was supposed to speak six languages; if he speaks them no better than he does English, I am afraid he will not be well understood."

"Yet he managed to impress the natives, telling them that I was either Mr. Baldwin or the Prince of Wales."

Mr. Gray spoke of the great future for motor manufacture in Africa. English manufacturers should take their fair share in supplying motor transport to West Africa, with its great and growing production and commerce.

Mr. Gray was presented with a silver model of the 7 h.p. Jewett car which he used on his journey.

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are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 3rd August.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims have to be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th August will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 23rd August or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1927.

A first edition copy of Shelley's "Adonais," printed in 1821, was sold at Sotheby's to Mr. Walter Spencer, of New Oxford-street, for \$600. Mr. Spencer also paid \$420 for a copy of the first issue of "Vanity Fair" in 20 parts.

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

COPENHAGEN.

The M. S. "DANMARK"

will be loading for LE HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other Scandinavian ports on or about 13th of August.

Further Sailings:— { Expected on or about. Will leave homeward bound on or about.

M.S. "Java" 24th August.
M.S. "Asia" 15th September.
M.S. "Afrika" 5th October.

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M.V. "NANKING" 1st Sept.
M.V. "DELHI" 27th Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

M.V. "DELHI" 19th August.

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Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

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S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" via Suez Canal 11th September.

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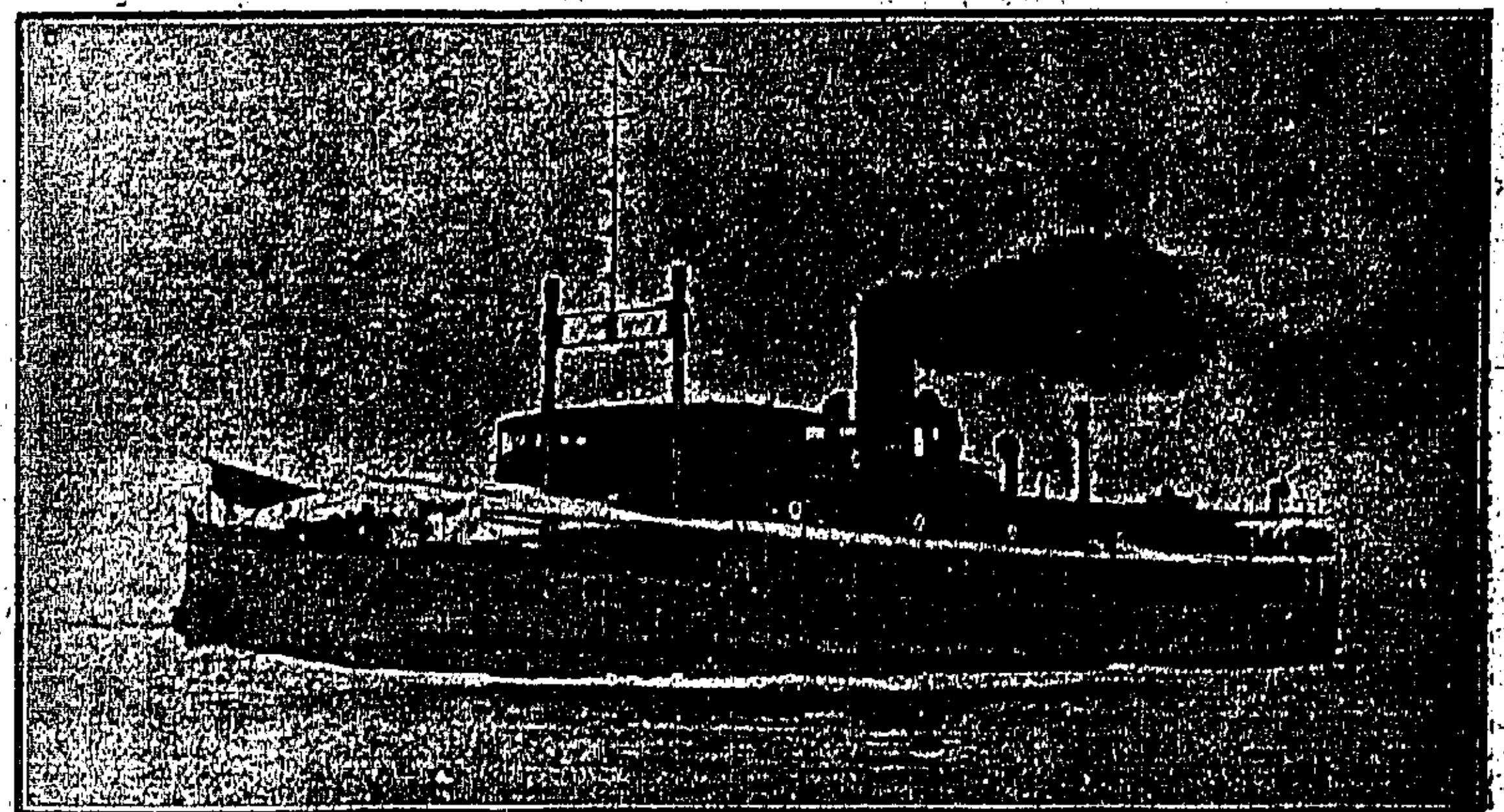
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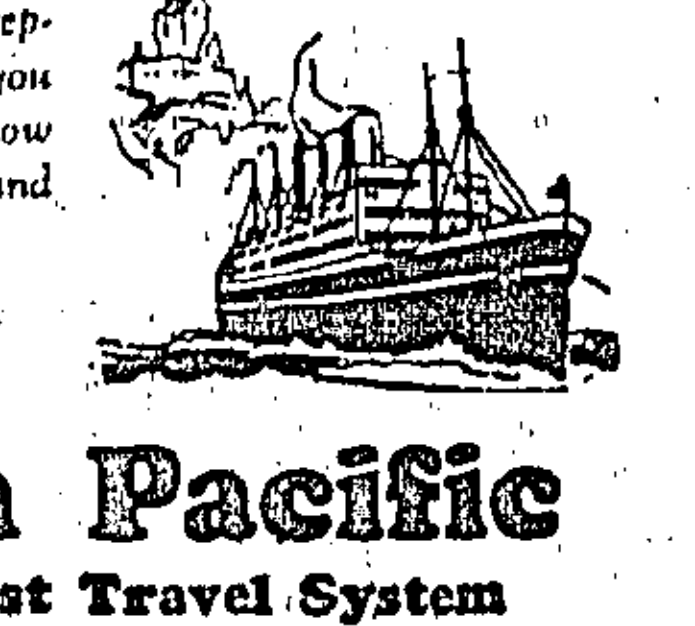
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CHINESE JUSTICE.

COMMENT ON THE BORODIN CASE.

The new notorious Fanny Borodin, and the three Soviet Couriers who were arrested with her, on board the Pamiat Lenina, near Nanking, on February 28th, after more than four months' imprisonment were suddenly released at noon on the 12th inst. The judgment given by the trial judge, Ho Chun, has not yet been published, and, according to the first reports, did not actually acquit the accused. It relied upon the amnesty issued by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, after his assumption of the Dictatorship, which ordered the release of numerous criminals under sentence or awaiting trial, but ordered the retention in custody of prisoners charged with grave communist offences, pending the drafting of special rules by the Ministry of Justice. Judge Ho Chun is said to have ruled that the charges against Madame Borodin and the alleged Couriers were not grave, and to have interpreted the amnesty as justifying their immediate release. That he anticipated trouble with the higher authorities over this action is shown by the fact that he appears to have drafted his resignation at the same time as he prepared his judgment, and that he vanished as soon as his decision had been given. Madame Borodin is reported to have proceeded to the Soviet Embassy, where she had an enthusiastic reception. She appears to have found time to give out an interview extolling the justice of Chinese Courts, and then, together with the Couriers, to have disappeared. For an attempt on the part of the Chinese Authorities to locate them the same evening, ostensibly to secure their signatures to certain documents—actually to place them under surveillance or arrest—failed. Madame Borodin and the Couriers are still at large, and it is not definitely known whether they are now in Peking or have effected their escape. Rumour has it that they have taken refuge in a certain foreign Legation. But it is also rumoured that they succeeded in leaving the Capital on the day of their release.

Humorous.

The case is not without its humorous aspects. Madame Borodin and the Couriers were all charged with an offence against the security of the State. In her particular case it was alleged that she, the wife of the High Military Adviser to the "rebels" at Hankow, was travelling under an assumed name, without a passport, and with incriminating documents in her possession, and that she was actually arrested while endeavouring secretly to pass through the Nanking Military Zone. That she was travelling through a hostile military zone under an assumed name, and without a passport, is virtually admitted, but, as usual in all cases in which incriminating communist documents are found it is alleged that the papers with the possession of which she was charged, were "planted." No sooner had she been released than the fur began to fly. Marshal Chang Tso-lin only heard what had happened four hours after the prisoners had been discharged, and was furious. He immediately sent for the Minister of Justice to demand an explanation, which that unhappy official could not offer. The Chief Justice of the Peking High Court was next sent for, and denied all knowledge of the incident. He was severely reprimanded and ordered to re-arrest the prisoners. By this time, however, not only the latter, but Judge Ho Chun and his family, had disappeared. Marshal Chang Tsung-chang shared the Generalissimo's indignation, when the news of what had happened reached him at Tsinan, and has sent several telegrams demanding the immediate re-arrest of the prisoners. And in the meantime Judge Ho Chun has been dismissed, and orders have been issued for his arrest, while the Chief Judge of the Peking High Court has only escaped dismissal by prompt resignation. The Ministry of Justice, moreover, has been ordered to investigate whether he has been guilty of negligence in connexion with the Borodin case.

Judge's Bribe.

In Chinese circles it is alleged that Judge Ho Chun was bribed to release the prisoners, and the actual sum he is reported to have received—\$200,000—is mentioned. This allegation is indignantly denied by his friends. The Judge's conduct, however, has, to say the least, been suspicious. If he possessed the moral courage to deliver a verdict in accordance with the law in spite of pressure from the militarists, one might have expected him to brave it out, and remain at his post. Public opinion would have been with him to such an extent that it may be doubted whether the Generalissimo would have deemed it expedient after his first fit of anger

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

No. 288. Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps. Orders by Lieut. L. G. Bird, D.S.O. Administrative Commandant.

Hongkong, Friday, Aug. 5th, 1927.

1. Mounted Infantry Company.—Parade at Stables at 5.30, p.m. on Tuesday, 9th August, 1927. Dress: Muttli.

2. Arms.—Many members of the Corps are at present keeping their rifles and bayonets in their own possession. This practice is contrary to Regulations.

Members are reminded that all rifles and bayonets when not in use must be kept at Corps Headquarters.

These members of the Corps now in possession of rifles and bayonets must return them immediately.

3. Strength.—The following is taken on the strength on 29. 7. 27, and posted to the Mounted Infantry Company.

No. 1263 Pte. L. H. C. Highet.

4. Reversion.—No. 750 Corp. C.R.F. Johnson, No. 2. Platoon is permitted to revert to the ranks at his own request as from 1. 8. 27.

5. Transfer.—No. 68 Pte. N. V. A. Croucher is transferred from the Mounted Infantry Company to the Reserve Company, as from 1. 8. 27.

No. 857 Pte. J. L. Adams is transferred from the Mounted Infantry Company to the Reserve Company, as from 1. 8. 27.

6. Resignations.—No. 457 Corp. F.W.T. Ross, Engineer Company is permitted to resign from the Corps, as from 27. 7. 27, having completed 3 years and 9 months' service in the Corps.

No. 1065 Pte. J. F. Pym, M.I. Company, No. 914 Pte. S.H.E. Backett, A. C. Company and No. 1020 L/Cpl. H. C. Burgess, No. 1. Platoon are permitted to resign from the Corps, as from 31. 7. 27, having left the Colony.

R. A. WOLFE-MURRAY, Major.

ADJUTANT, H. K. V. D. CORPS.
Notice.

Sports Meeting.—Members of the Sports Committee are reminded that there will be a meeting at Volunteer Headquarters at 6.00 p.m. on Monday, 8th August, 1927.

had subsided, to have flouted it by punishing the judge. If Judge Ho Chun had been bribed we should have expected him to behave exactly as he did on this occasion; to have released the prisoners on a judgment delivered without previous notice, and without the knowledge of his superiors, and to have sought safety before his action had come to the notice of his superiors. His conduct may also be susceptible of an interpretation that does not reflect upon his honesty, but then one must assume that he had the moral courage to do what he conceived to be right, but not to see it through, to administer, but not to vindicate, justice.

Judicial Subservience.

Whether one assumes, however, that Judge Ho Chun was honest or dishonest, the incident is hardly calculated to substantiate the faith in Chinese justice voiced by Madame Borodin herself. She escaped, it is now obvious, by a trick on the part of her judge. It was not intended by those who had started her prosecution that she should be released in this manner, and she never would have been had they had the slightest suspicion of Judge Ho Chun's intentions. If Judge Ho Chun took a bribe and sold "justice" it is a serious reflection on the Chinese judiciary. If he did not, the order for his dismissal and arrest, and the removal from office of the Chief of the High Court, constitute an equally serious reflection upon the Peking Government. Whichever explanation of the trial judge's conduct be correct, what has occurred very clearly demonstrates that the Chinese judiciary is not really independent, and that the fate of a prisoner who gets into the clutches of a Chinese Court depends upon trickery or bribery where the Judge is concerned, of his subservience to the militarists. From the point of view of expediency, Marshal Chang Tso-lin would have been well-advised to have expressed approval, or at least to have maintained a dignified silence, when he heard what had occurred. Madame Borodin's tribute to the justice of Chinese Courts might then have carried some weight, even if the public was kept in ignorance of what had actually occurred. As it is, however, all the world now knows: that if Madame Borodin obtained a just decision it was because the judge deceived the Peking authorities and fled before he was caught; and alternatively, that the decision was not given on the merits of the case, but as a result of a substantial bribe. In either case the Borodin trial does not support the contention that the time is ripe to subject all foreigners to the jurisdiction of Chinese tribunals.

FENG AND CHIANG.

ATTITUDE OF NORTH-WESTERN ARMY.

The attitude of the North-Western Army in connexion with the present political and military situation is outlined by General Yung Ping, Chief Counsellor to Gen. Feng Yu-shiang, in an interview obtained with Gen. Yung by a representative of the Central Information Bureau, Nanking.

It is stated that on July 28 Gen. Yung acted as special envoy of the North-Western Army, and personal representative of Gen. Feng on a mission to clarify their position with the Nationalist Government in Nanking.

General Yung was interviewed in the General Military Headquarters in Nanking on the afternoon of July 27.

Gen. Yung first described his trip down to Nanking and incidentally mentioned that Hsuehchow was never recaptured by the northerners, so that all reports about its fall must be propaganda manufactured by an interested party.

General Yung was asked about the present strength and positions of the North-Western Army.

"The army directly under the command of Gen. Feng," said Gen. Yung, "is about 150,000 strong; including the Kansu, Shensi and Honan armies which recently joined the Nationalist Army, the total strength of the North-Western Army is about 300,000."

"The Northwestern army is covering all the strategic positions in Central China—on the Peking Hankow line from Chanteh, Tah Min to Suiyanchow; on the Lunhai line, around the Ma-Moh, Tsi-Shun and Tongshan region, and in Hupeh, around the Suiyang, Fan-Chen and Hsiachow region."

Present Attitude.

Concerning the present attitude and past relation of the North-Western Army toward Wuhan, Gen. Yung made this illuminating statement:

"Previous to the Chengchow Conference, Gen. Feng did not then recognize the Wuhan Government as the Nationalist Government. But after the Chengchow Conference, Gen. Feng came to understand more clearly the underground activities of the Wuhan faction and the malicious intentions of the Communists. Right then, the Northwestern Army sought to break away from Wuhan. Then came the Hsuehchow Conference, during which Gen. Feng had opportunity to have a heart to heart talk with Mr. Hu Han-min, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and other important members of the Kuomintang. This made up Gen. Feng's mind to sever all relations with Wuhan, and he immediately recalled Mr. Liu Chi, the representative of the Northwestern Army in Wuhan back to Chengchow. So in all points of fact, the Northwestern Army as it is now, is in no way related with Wuhan."

"Tactical Reason."

"This," Gen. Yung explained, "is for tactical reason. For instance, if two men are to fight each other, do they not first make preparation and maneuver themselves into proper position with as much secrecy as possible? Would it not be foolish for any one of them to announce to the other that he meant to fight him? Will such announcement be of any help to the situation?"

"How would you explain the Chengchow Conference and the Political Council for Kansu, Shensi and Honan?" he was asked.

"Strictly speaking," said Gen. Yung, "the meeting in Chengchow could not be properly called as a conference. When Gen. Feng arrived at Chengchow, the Wuhan faction sent many of its representatives to influence Feng to join in with them. But Gen. Feng was aware of their tricks; so he simply humoured them. He told them, however, that he believed that the success of the Revolution, depended upon Wuhan's ability to co-operate with Nanking."

"As to the Political Council for Kansu, Shensi and Honan, it was obviously a deliberate creation on the part of Wuhan to rope in the Northwestern Army. The Northwestern Army, of course, never, at any time recognized this Political Council."

"Since now that the Northwestern Army had severed its relation with Wuhan, why is it that Hsu Chien is still allowed to stay in Chengchow?" The Bureau representatives asked also if there were any other Communists now at large in Honan.

Hsu Chien.

"Yes," said Gen. Yung, "Hsu Chien is still in Chengchow. But Hsu Chien now is not Hsu Chien of Hankow days. He regretted keenly that he was utilized by the Communists; and when he spoke of this he usually broke into

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Gen. Feng, being a kind-hearted man, took pity on him, and as Hsu Chien had sometime ago served with the Northwestern Army, there is also the fact of old comradeship to be considered. In other words, the relation between Gen. Feng and Hsu Chien, is a purely personal one, for Hsu is simply taking his residence in Chengchow and is in no way politically active. Hsu Chien, by the way, is arranging to go abroad soon.

"As to whether there are other Communists now in Honan I can safely say that there is more. Yu Ju-ren and Ku Men-yu have all returned to Wuhan; and Yu was even appointed by the outlawed government as the commander of the Anti-Feng Army."

"The Bureau representative asked whether the Northwestern Army consider the present dispute between Nanking and Hankow as a family dispute in the party or as a dispute over the principle that is at stake; and whether they think that the dispute can be settled or that the two opposing factions have no possibility of co-existing."

Makes Denial.

"I wish also to deny the allegation in this connexion," con-

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tinued Gen. Yung, "that the Northwestern Army never considers itself as an integral part of the Nationalist Government and Kuomintang. The Northwestern Army belong an army under the Nationalist standard, naturally will only fight for the Nationalist cause—for the vindication of the principles of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government. The Northwestern Army recognizes no government but the Nationalist Government and no party but the Kuomintang. It will, therefore, fight against the communist party and the Wuhan Government and the Feng-Hen militarists to its last soldier. Indeed, the success of the Nationalist revolution is the success of the Northwestern Army; for the mission and no meaning for its existence if it is not devoted to the Nationalist Revolution."

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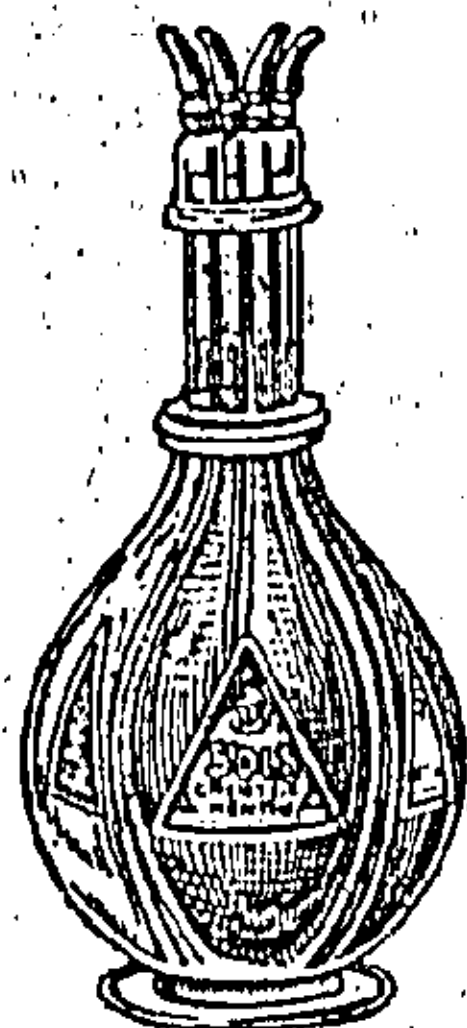
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FAILURE OF GENEVA
CONFERENCE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

number of ships of 10,000 tons and
8-inch guns. But we found the
American delegation were unwilling
to put a limit within total ton-
nage to the number of cruisers
carrying 8-inch guns.

Although we stated our reason
for wanting a number of small
cruisers, we do not understand what
are their reasons for demanding so
many large cruisers, or so many
with such heavy offensive weapons
as 8-inch guns. We have stated
that the geographical position of
our Mother Country and the Domin-
ions must be borne in mind.
We stated so in accepting President
Coolidge's invitation, and have fre-
quently repeated that a number of
small cruisers is a vital necessity
to the Empire, whose widely scat-
tered parts are divided from each
other by seas and oceans, and whose
most populous parts are dependent
for their daily bread on seaborne
trade, and would perish if we fail
to protect it.

What We Asked For.

At the same time, without delay
we got to work to fix the tonnage of
our requirements at the lowest possi-
ble figure. Though we had 114
cruisers just before the war, and
many more ten years earlier, we are
only asking for a maximum of 70
now. No one can say we have not
gone far in reducing our require-
ments. It was pointed out at the
last plenary session that the obsta-
cle to a settlement was that we
could not reconcile our differences
with Japan, that if some basis could
be found which would be mutually
acceptable to the British and Japa-
nese delegations it might be possible
for the American delegation to
make agreement complete.

We have consequently made a
great effort to put our requirements
into a form which would be
acceptable to the Japanese dele-
gation. The proposals published a
few days ago embody the result
of those efforts. We understand
these proposals in the main would
not meet with opposition from the
Japanese delegation. These with
other proposals we made would
bring about in the near future a
very sensible limitation of naval
armament. This scheme as care-
fully explained by Sir Austen
Chamberlain in his statement in
the Commons on July 27, is a tem-
porary arrangement intended to
last till 1936, the date of expira-
tion of the Washington Agreement.

We have frankly stated our
needs, and given our reasons for
holding them, and explained our
conception of national security.
We have agreed to try and fix total
tonnage, provided there is a
proper division of classes and the
maximum fixed for each type.
These we understood to be agreed
to by the American delegation at
the preparatory disarmament con-
ference, and we had presumed it
would also be enfolded here. We
have made repeated efforts to
put our total tonnage at the
lowest figure compatible with
security, and our final effort is
embodied in our latest proposals.
But, we have to raise the maximum
figures for limiting the size of
destroyers and submarines to meet
the wish of other parties, thereby
increasing the tonnage we should
have liked in these cases to
diminish.

Offer Turned Down.

We have offered to America
a maximum building pro-
gramme over a period of years,
so that each nation should have a
complete knowledge of the posi-
tion of the others. But that has
not proved acceptable. After the
war, like the United States,
we scrapped a very large
number of warships, amounting
to 1,797,000 tons in battle-
ships, cruisers and destroyers, in
the interest of limitation. In the
same way now, no impartial
critic can say we have not made
our full share of concessions as a
contribution towards arriving
at an agreement.

Referring to the American
objection to limitation in second-
class cruisers to 6-inch guns
calibre, and America's wish for
freedom to mount any gun to 8-
inches on these ships, Mr. Bridge-
man said he believed this proposal
could have no other effect than
that of a considerable increase
in the offensive strength of the
fleets of the world. It was obvious
that without any agreement,
and without calling a conference,
America had the power and means
to build as many cruisers within
the limit of 10,000 tons and 8 inch
guns as she pleased.

"We hoped that in the endeavour
to bring almost effective limitation
she would have been willing to
join with us in setting a lower
standard for future cruiser
construction, which would have
been an example to all nations."
In conclusion, Mr. Bridgeman
said even if there were at present
no apparent prospect of reaching
complete agreement about small
cruisers, it would be most
unfortunate if the conference
separated without arriving at some
international arrangements tend-
ing to economy. A large measure

BIRD'S SANCTUARY IN
FENLAND.

OVER 600 ACRES BOUGHT
BY NATIONAL TRUST.

Down in Fenland is one of the
most interesting nature reserves
existing in England. It is the
home of rare insects and fen
plants, of a host of birds, butter-
flies and moths—a reservoir of
wild nature.

Over 600 acres of Wicken Fen
and the adjoining Burwell Fen,
which lie about half-way between
Ely and Newmarket, have been
acquired by the National Trust,
and an appeal is to be made to
form an endowment fund for the
upkeep of the land.

Upwards of 200 kinds of plants
grow in this reserve. Of rare
wild birds, the bittern has now
returned to parts of the Broad,
and it is hoped, says Prof. J.
Stanley Gardiner, of the Zoological
Laboratory, Cambridge, that it
will one day become again a per-
manent resident at Wicken.

There are 129 kinds of water
beetles, 737 kinds of butterflies
and moths—indicating that of in-
sects alone there must be at least
4,000 species, including some
which were thought to be extinct
in this country—and 161 species
of spiders.

STAR THEATRE
REVUES.

Miss "Jo' Wren, a charm-
ing member of the new Star
Cabaret company of ten
London artistes who begin a
series of revues with "Cock-
tails" in the Star Theatre
to-morrow night.

FIGHT IN MATSHED.

WENT TO SEE SISTER-IN-LAW.

A fight in a matshed in Wong
Nei Chong village last week re-
sulted in a Chinese being sent to
the Government Civil Hospital
with a compound fracture of his
arm.

His assailant was to-day
charged with assault before Mr.
R. E. Lindsell and the complain-
ant obtained temporary leave from
the Hospital to give evidence in
court.

It appears from the defendant's
story that the complainant was a
bad character and had been warn-
ed to keep out of defendant's
house.

The complainant stated that it
was quite true he was ordered
away from defendant's house, but
he claimed that his sister-in-law
lived with the defendant and
therefore he had every right to
go there.

Mr. Lindsell ordered the defend-
ant to pay a compensation of \$10
to the complainant or else serve
fourteen days in prison. Both
men were required to sign a per-
sonal bond of \$50 to be of good
behaviour for twelve months.

This morning's Harbour Office
reports gave 11 arrivals and the
same number of departures, of
which five and four respectively
were British, leaving 72 vessels in
harbour, British 36.

of agreement had already been
reached regarding 10,000 ton
cruisers, flotilla leaders,
destroyers and submarines.
Sooner than see the conference
wholly fail, the British delegation
was authorised to sign an agree-
ment even if it embodied only the
points on which provisional agree-
ment had already been reached.
But if it were now found impos-
sible to agree upon a formula
acceptable to all parties, that
would not indicate a spirit of
antagonism between these Powers.
He was convinced that all present
adhered as steadfastly as before
they met to the will for peace
and detestation for aggression.
British Wireless.

MASTER PIANIST.

HIGH PRAISE IN NEW YORK.

Rene Moiseiwitsch, the sensa-
tional Russian pianist who is
under the Par. Eastern manage-
ment of Mr. A. Stok, is to appear
at the Theatre Royal on Saturday
and Monday next. His recitals in
America last season made a return
visit a foregone conclusion and
the quiet unassuming genius is
reaping fresh honours in his
present tour.

In Australia where he was
entirely unknown until his arrival
there, he instantly became a sensa-
tion; not since the days of
Paderewski has a Russian pianist
stirred the public as did this
young Russian performer. In
the city of Sydney alone he gave
eight concerts each one to a crowd-
ed house at the Town Hall which
has a capacity of 3,000. Other
recitals in Australia to the num-
ber of thirty or more so thoroughly
aroused the public that the firm of
Tait's, his Australian managers
engaged to the Wolfson Bureau in
New York asking for an extension
of time in which to arrange addi-
tional concerts. This, however,
was impossible to grant because
his recitals in America called for
the pianist's re-appearance in the
country in time for the concert
season.

The New York Sun in a remark-
able review of recent date had
the following to say of the brilliance
of this remarkable young pianist.
"It was this all inclusive
range artistic comprehension
which lent so much distinction to
Mr. Moiseiwitsch's recital. In
the two familiar ballades of
Chopin—the F Major and G Minor
—one of the very breath of spring,
of delicious dallying, of vagrant
moods, of elfin fancies. The
other full of thunder and surge,
a storm of emotions with the spring
of steel, the harsh message of a
strong spirit, developed daringly
in a manner disturbing in its
implications to every sensitive
soul—in these two ballades Mr.
Moiseiwitsch played with a superb
blend of delicacy and strength,
with a sweeping sensuous roman-
ticism allied with the temper and
strength of fine steel. His left
hand was used with ravishing
effect."

BUSTER AS FIGHTER.

A VERY CLEVER FILM.

Not for a long time has Hong-
kong seen such a cleverly funny
picture as that which is now show-
ing at the Queen's Theatre, in
which Buster Keaton, the "sour-
face Comedian," takes the title
role.

How Buster, as Mr. Alfred But-
ler, the pampered son of a wealthy
city merchant, has to assume the
character of "Battling Butler"
who is a champion lightweight
fighter, and how he fulfills that
part with stoic bravery, is told in
extremely humorous manner. It
is a film which ought to be seen
by all lovers of good clean comedy.
There is a lot of ring fighting,
most of which sees Buster trying
to evade the punches of adver-
saries, with a really glorious
"scrapp" at the end in which Bus-
ter hits out merrily and beats the
"champ."

The programme is in other re-
spects quite a good one, Miss
Daphne Leigh appearing and sing-
ing popular "hits" in good style.

To-day's Royal Observatory re-
port states that a feeble depres-
sion is central near Tokio and
there may be a typhoon about 500
miles E. of N. Luzon.

Major H. O. D. Segrave, holder
of the world's motoring speed re-
cord, failed to live up to his re-
putation at least in the eyes of
a West End policeman. "I was
driving with him in the neigh-
bourhood of Piccadilly," writes a
motoring correspondent, "when we
were held up at the head of a
queue of cars. The policeman
gave the 'all-clear' signal. Major
Segrave tried to obey, but the
clutch of his car was sticky.
Eventually as we slowly took off
the policeman observed good-
humouredly, 'Hurry up, slow
coach!' The man who did over
200 miles an hour at Florida a
short while ago enjoyed the hum-
our of the situation. 'I have been
called a good many things in my
time,' he said, 'but never that,
and by the police of all people!'

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to
to-day's questions:—
1. A star furnished with an iron spike used
by mountaineers; 2. An instrument for
measuring heights and distances; 3. William the
Conqueror; 4. A fine Imperial yellow; 5.
House of Lisle, in 1792; 6. A ball hit to the
ground at about the same moment that it is
struck by the bat. It is thought, such a ball does
not cause the fall of a wicket; 7. Seven weeks;
8. 1915; 9. Judge Logan, of U.S.A., by causing
the raspberry and blackberry; 10. Invented by
Gen. Sir Samuel James Brown, in 1824;
1901; 11. A road composed of tree-trunks laid
side by side; 12. A fraction whose denomina-
tor is ten, or a power of ten.

BUSTER
KEATON

IN HIS GREATEST
COMEDY KNOCKOUT

Battling
Butler

with
SALLY
O'NEIL

HERE is the greatest prize-
fight comedy ever made!
More thrills and laughs to
the foot than you'd think
possible! What a whirlwind
of fun and excitement to
sweep you off your feet!
Keaton never was funnier—
and don't forget "The Navi-
gator" and his other laugh-
ing successes!

From the play produced by George Choez with
Sally O'Neil. Book by Stanley Brighman and
Austin Maitland. Lyrics by Douglas Parker.
Music by Philip Bracken (music used in Amer-
ica by Walter L. Rosemont), and adapted by
Edward MacDonnell. Screen adaptation by Ed-
ward Smith, Albert Rossons, Charles Smith.
Directed by Buster Keaton.

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
PICTURE

QUEEN'S TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

ADDED ATTRACTION

MISS DAPHNE LEIGH

LATE REVUE STAR LONDON AND NEW YORK REVUES

in

POPULAR SONG NUMBERS



with
CONRAD NAGEL
PAULINE STARKE
LUCILLE LAVERNE
From the great stage play by EDNA FARRAR.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
PICTURE

WORLD TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 5.15 & 9.20 Only.

REX BEACH'S STORY OF YUKON DAYS

THE BARRIER



Scene from "THE BARRIER"

STAR TO-DAY & TO-MORROW.
Continuous from 2.30.

SATURDAY, August 6th at 9.30

The New Our Cabaret.